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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PACES.

Bombay Gazette

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Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
@=30 P.M.				
29th Aug	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
6th Sept	ARCADIA	8603	MACEDONIA	10512
13th "	CALEDONIA	7535	.....	.....
19th "	ARCADIA	8603	MONGOLIA	9605
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	8603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
17th "	ARCADIA	8603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	.....
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	.....
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	.....
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9605
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	.....
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Allland	3rd Sept, 1908
OUMBRIA	8,866	Boyer	1st Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,119	Hourlé	29th Oct. "
COMMERSON	4,149	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	8,548	Schmitz	24th Dec "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Galoonet	21st Jan. 1909.

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COMMERSON	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept. 1908
NERA	8538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Galoonet	6th Nov. "

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TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YETOROWU MARU	...	K Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yuzawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	T. Arikawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOTORI MARU	...	J. Hands	28th Sept	9th Oct.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 27th Aug.	9a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 28th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY 31st Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Buseh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MAZAGON," 4,997 tons, sailing on or about the 6th Sept.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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Agents, BOMBAY.

27th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	8,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,896	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KORNIGIN	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4891	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,896	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5939	A. de Petris	24th Sept, 1908.

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ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	5,194	5th Sept 08.
CHRUSSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	8,500	14th Nov "

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Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

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Cawnpore,	Mandalay.	Mombasa,
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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

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BANKS.

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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

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Hsinking	New York	Tokyo	
Kaiyuan	Osaka		
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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,400,000

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,50,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

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Active and influential AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED.

Apply to Y. HARILAL & Co.,
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TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, 27th August, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

H. W. WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

25TH JULY, 1908.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 (rupees ten only) per Share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1908, will be paid to the Share-holders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 20th day of August, 1908, on or after the 4th day of September, 1908.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
AGENTS,
The Century Spinning & Mfg. Coy., Ltd.
"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1908.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ESTATE BEER SEETAL, INSOLVENTS.

THE GINNING FACTORY and PRESS at Cawnpore, containing 68 Double Roller Gins, together with spare parts and Stores.

The property which is well situated and has much available ground, is open to inspection and further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned, with whom offers must be lodged by noon of FRIDAY 4th September. Immediate possession will be given.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

T. SMITH,
RECEIVER,
Beer Seetal's Estate, Cawnpore.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

SIXTY YEARS—RS. 75,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application. 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent., on or before 31st January 1909. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1909.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 27th August 1908 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST 1908.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

FINAL ISSUE OF 14 LAKHS
OF THE
4 o/o DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906, OF
Rs. 45 LAKHS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, invite Tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 14 LAKHS only, being the final issue of a Loan of 45 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

1st 5 per cent. on application.

2nd Balance on allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment due on application from date of allotment, and on the balance from date of payment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 4th September, 1908, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

N. B.—TRUST FUNDS.—In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI. of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

J. SLADEN,
Chairman,
KARACHI PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 7TH AUGUST, 1908.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby Tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs.....annas..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees..... and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated,.....

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

IT is NOTIFIED for INFORMATION that the time of the FIRST RACE, on SATURDAY, 29th August, will be 3 P.M.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BOMBAY-POONA AND BOMBAY-NASIK COUPON BOOKS.

ALL THE BOMBAY-POONA COUPON BOOKS already issued, will, from the 1st September, 1908, be recognised as available to and from Nasik or Poona for a period of six months from the original date of issue. Bombay-Nasik Coupons already issued will also be available between Bombay and Poona.

Separate Coupon books will not hereafter be issued between Bombay and Nasik. Those already issued will be available between Bombay and Nasik or Poona until the date of expiry of the Book of Coupons.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VIRJIBHOY ALLARUKHIA, merchant, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI HEERBAI, widow of VIRJIBHOY ALLARUKHIA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khoja Mohola, on behalf of Hussein Virjibhoy, the minor son of the deceased, outside the Port of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

A. M. KADJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

B. MALABARI.
The 22nd day of August, 1908.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No clipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:

BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

"APENTA" B.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 5, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Considerable expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Print'ng Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.
Positively LAST 3 NIGHTS.
THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27TH.
"AMASIS."
FRIDAY, Aug., 28th. } "THE MERRY
AND } WIDOW."
SATURDAY, Aug 29th. } (Die Sustige Witwe).
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.
Box Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

SEPTEMBER 18TH AND 21ST.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
PART I.
A GEORGIA SING SONG BY THE SCOTCH NIGGERS.
PART II.
THE CAPE CONCERT.
Introducing favourites from the comic Operas.
Chorus of over thirty voices.
Beatiful dresses.
Banjoes and new dances.
By kind permission of the officers, the orchestra will be provided by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band.
Entirely original libretto.
Topical allusions.
Full programme on Saturday.
Box office is kindly undertaken by Messrs. ROSE and Co.
The proceeds will be given to the GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

2ND HAND almost new RUBBER TYRE ENGLISH VICTORIA, LANDEAU, VISAVIS and BROUGHAM, brand-new for sale.

Apply to
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18 Bank Street,
Fort.

ENGINEER WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED AN EXPERT ENGLISH ENGINEER, for a term of five years' service for the Government Condensers at Aden, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 320 p. m., rising by annual increment of Rs. 25 upto maximum of Rs. 420, including overtime, with free Quarters and usual Water allowance. He must be—

(a) a pure ENGLISHMAN or SCOTCHMAN, brought up in GREAT BRITAIN. A SCOTCH ENGINEER preferable;
(b) between the age of 30 or 40 years;
(c) in possession of a BOARD of TRADE 1st class ENGINEER'S Certificate and be thoroughly conversant with the working of condensing machinery:
(d) be of irreproachable character and thoroughly sober and steady.

For further particulars apply to the Station Supply Officer, Bombay Brigade, Town Barracks, Fort, Bombay, with copies of testimonials.

J. H. DICKSON, MAJOR,
STATION SUPPLY OFFICER,
BOMBAY BRIGADE.

TO BE LET.

ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Siddick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent Rs. 450. Apply WITHIN.

MEN,—Lord K—— says "I have used many SAFETY RAZORS but none have given the satisfaction and feeling of a perfect shave as the "Gem Junior."

"The Gem Junior" Safety Razor Outfit, with seven Razor steel blades, complete in case, Rs 5-0-0 V. P.P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,

(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furnitnre, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to Situations Wanted, Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

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First insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second do.	" 4-8 do. do.
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In the Native Language, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a lengthe time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

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Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 10
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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—WARNES & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Binthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opts. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 7,500. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 33-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AVAILABLE from 1st September—A COOL FLAT, Apollo Bunder, comprising large Drawing and Dining Room, and 3 large Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached. Rent moderate. Apply early Box No 1512, care of the "Bombay Gazette"

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted for particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

ECZEMA.—Are you suffering from Eczema or any Skin disease if so send for Dr. CAMPBELL'S EGYPTIAN OINTMENT, the only reliable remedy known. Absolute Cure.—Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application, to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour to General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Gujarati and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—A Special Time and Rate Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 2 Inclusive Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

KULU APPLES and PEARS of the GARH ESTATE. Proprietor Col. RENNICK. 6lbs. baskets of either at Rs. 2-8 per V. P. P. half mound boxes in cases delivered on rail, Simla, Rs. 14-8. APPLE TEA or EDEN CIDER at Rs. 1-8 per lb., postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bath. Brand new Billiard Table. Dinner Rs. 1-0-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

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SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum (exclusive of postage).

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A. B. C., 1st and 5th Editions, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W
Thomas Wilkinson
WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the Writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 with a 25 years, Treble opportunity to buy one at Sixpence Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. L. B. Gardener, 19, Parker Street, Bombay.

NAVAL HOSPITAL STEWARD CURED

Of Psoriasis Contracted While in Service in West Indies—Left Scaly Surfaces on Lower Limbs—Eczematous Eruption Followed—Nothing Gave Permanent Relief.

SUFFERED 23 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA

"I suffered for years from psoriasis affecting the outer sides of the calves of both limbs, contracted in the West Indies in '82 or '83 while serving on H. M. S. 'Northampton,' as sick berth steward. In that capacity I had the use of nearly all the preparations the Pharmacopœia prescribes, but through each stage of the disease I did not consult any medical officer, but treated myself with preparations of mercury and sarsaparilla

for about nine months, but the eruption continued for years, and eventually left a scaly surface surrounding both limbs. In 1905 I tried ——'s Remedies which seemed to remove the eruption, but at the beginning of the present year an eczematous eruption appeared, then seeing a Cuticura advertisement, I decided to give a trial to the Cuticura Remedies, of which I needed but five supplies. After the first week I found great relief and I have been quite free from any irritation since, although I continued the treatment for ten weeks in all. There is only a faint discoloration left, and I consider that Cuticura Remedies have done more towards curing the troublesome disease of which I suffered so long than all the other remedies put together and I recommend them to all my friends. I conclude with wishing Cuticura great success. Henry Campbell, Naval Pensioner, 9, Grove Road, Luton, Chatham, Kent, Oct. 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated), to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; F. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

Messrs. R. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and expenditure of Native requirements.

The basis of the firm is personal supervision by all Partners, and with confidence invite their regular RELIABLE ORDERS for produce or goods, sale of produce, or other business, to which their personal attention will always be given. Moderate commission charged.

TELEGRAMS: KEYMER, LONDON.
WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Lane Type 8 H.P. Engine, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MULLINS
PRESSED STEEL
FISHING & SHOOTING
BOATS.

The celebrated "Get There" and "Bustle" Duck Boats, and "Buckeye" Hunting and Fishing Boats.

PRICES FROM
Rs. 130 to Rs. 175.
Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.
INSPECTION INVITED.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. BOMBAY.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,956
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASS

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S.N. Co's steamer Kola 510 tons Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and Dr. P. Ebert 7 natives and 65 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 25th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

B I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
B I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
B I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman....Surney St
B I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
B I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine
In the Stream.
B I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 26.

Africa	1301	Morrison...Busreh 31-8
Bahadur	2936	Crabbin ..... T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evenson ..... W & A Graham & Co
Burn Ardsassan	2274	..... T Morrison & Co
Olamalia	2329	Davies ..... James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta	2244	Young ..... Bombay Co
Caledonia	5529	Toeque ..... P & O Co
Firooze	2005	Watson ..... Bo & P S N Co
Garscube	2297	Storey ..... W & A G & Co
Heathdene	2277	Tippett N F ...G Mackintosh & Co
Hild	1145	Salvesen...F F Campbell & Co
Inchhorva	2572	Nicholas .....
Kt. Errant	4778	Kindall ..... K N & Co
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr ..... W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar	4691	Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler ..... M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Lowe ..... M M & Co
Nowsel Bahr	178	Macoda ..... Sultan of Muscat
Nurani	2870	Clingaw ..... T M & Co
Oceana	3507	Hayword ...Shanghai...27-10 P & O S N Co
Rahmani	1172	Geddie ..... N P B & P S N Co
Shahalum	1918	Davison M'tina Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore	2726	Taylor ..... K Nixon & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrie ..... M M & Co
Shah Nasir	2555	Revill ..... Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam	2751	Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin...Shah ..... Shah S N Co
Strathblane	2826	Smith ..... R A Willes
Sutherland	2277	Parlett..... W & A Graham & Co
Urlana	3384	Robertson ...N F...M M & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Thompson ...W & A Graham & Co
Warora	2565	Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed ..... Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacIver	2418	Redford	N F		F Muir & co
C & R Yetorofu Maru	4165	Sato	Kobe	29-8	N Y Kaisha
D & E Colaba	3899	Robertson	..M'borough	7-9	M M & Co
F Wistow Hall	2193	Meria	...L'pool ..	5-9	K Nixon & Co
G Naseri	911	DeMiere	Busreh	30-8	B & P S N Co
H Haidari	1563	DeLorine	...Mauritius.	2-9	B & P S N Co
K Gouverneur	2128	Burmistor	...Z'bar	31-8	A Strandes
L Conriand	760	Ebrahim	.. Repating		Bo S N Co Ld
M Alavi	2324	Hill	.....Jeddah		24-9 B & P S N Co
N Morton Hall	2777	Pr wse	...Newport	5-9	K N & Co
O Ahmadi	1540	Hughes	R.S. Ports	14-9	B & P S N Co
Q Monsoori	1735	Hanna	.....	R S Ports	2-9 B & P S N Co

H W V D

Linga .....953 Rothwell...K'chi 28-8...M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadur..... 829 Fakeera... M'Goa 26-8 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester 3562 Findlay. A'wp 29-8 KN&Co
2 Olympi...3269 Osborne L'pool 5-9 W & A G & Co
3 Oriental...3085 Snow .....Shanghai 1-9 P & O Co
7 Persia ...3779.....Bartol....Triest 1-9...A L S N Co
10 & 11 Marmora 5239. Weston London 2-9. P & O S N Co Ld
16 Kola.....510 Moxen....Busreh .....27-8 M M & Co

The steamer Kola, Moxon for Persian Gulf, &c., obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Nourel Bahr, for Muscat began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
7	Overdale	Calcutta
12	Flamingo	Calcutta
14	Nairn	Calcutta
22	Clan Lindsay	Coast
22	Shadwell	London
23	Nemnach	Calcutta
24	Golconda	Calcutta
24	Fumi Maru	Soe Soe

DAILY EXPORTS, AUG. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—11 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 103 bales wool, J Moolchand.

Olympia s—46 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 57 bales wool, M Ramjidas, 8640 cwts oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 25 casks castor oil, G M Mahomedally.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—1 bale carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 4 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Co; 16 cwts turmeric, K Damodhar, 1 bale silk waste, W and A Graham and Co; 26 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Mancherji 1,000 cwts myrabollams A Virjlal; 2600 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 60 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 195 cwts turmeric T Rawjee; 3 cases brassware, 3 bales carpets, S J Tellery; 33 bales skins Kahn and Kahn; 4 bales hides J Rahimtoola; 260 cwts cottonseed G Madhowji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—6 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 380 lasks salted skins, H M Halim.

FOR HAVRE.

Merton Hall s—200 cwts mustardseed J Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—220 bales cotton Ramji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—30 bales cotton, 40 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—60 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 27 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 80 bales cotton, 65 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Colaba s—30 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Marmora s—25 bales cotton, B Hurbham.

FOR GENOA.

Merton Hall s—1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—110 bales cotton, G Doss and Co; 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—240 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Persia s—62 cwts olibanum, 408 cwts turmeric, S Dawjee and Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

Persia s—17 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR GALATZ.

Persia s—20 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR VARNA.

Persia s—32 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental s—300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 700 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 100 bales twist, J Mancherjee; 1,000 bales twist, 100 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales twist, C Bhawanidas 400 bales twist M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—300 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 250 cwts onions, R B Dadachanji; 100 bales twist, P B Petit and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 468 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th August.

349.—Detail for the week ending 29th instant:—
Thursday 27th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a.m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Friday 28th Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.
All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress.—Mufti.
Saturday 29th Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

350.—Reservists.—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company at an early date. N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.

351. Extract from Government Notifications dated Genreal Department Bombay Castle 29th August 1908 is published for information.

No. 5225.—Captain (Honorary Major) William Boughton Chambers, V. D. is transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 10th August 1908.

352.—Classfiring—The Rifle Ranges at Santa Cruz are placed at the disposal of O. C. "G" Company on Sunday the 30th Instant. Rifles.—Ammunition &c. will be in readiness on the Range
Train leaves Church Gate 5-45 a.m.

353.—Parade.—There will no Parade for "G" Company on Monday the 31st instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th August.

There will be sword and carbine drill for all new Members at the Town Hall this evening at 6 p.m.

The Inspection of Arms, Accoutrements and Saddlery will take place at the Town Hall this evening at 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 15th Aug. 1908.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 15th Aug. 08 ...				
G I P Ry Section	2,45,223	3,38,603	5,593	6,09,419
I M R system	88,095	1,08,229	1,171	1,75,495
A D C Ry	21,183	9,149	58	30,407
Baran-Kotah Ry	49	2	....	51
Total...	3,32,547	4,7[illegible]003	6,822	8,15,372
Actuals for corresponding week ending 17th Aug. 07....				
G I P R Section...	1,89,175	2,88,788	5,079	4,83,042
I M R system...	73,219	1,24,950	1,922	2,00,091
A D C Ry ...	21,535	10,564	65	32,164
Baran-Kotah Ry...	....	....	....	...
Total....	2,83,929	4,24,302	7,066	7,15,297
Increase or Decrease (G I P R...	+ 56,048	+ 49,815	+ 514	+ 1,26,377
I M R....	— 7,124	— 16,721	— 731	— 24,596
A D C Ry	— 353	— 1,395	— 7	— 1,75[illegible]
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 49	+ 2	....	+ 51

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th Aug. on 504·24 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,42,000	1,45,000	4,000	2,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	282	288	7	577
For previous 6 weeks of half year	7,63,000	9,40,000	22,000	17,25,000
Total for 7 weeks	9,85,000	10,85,000	26,000	20,16,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year a	1,14,209	1,16,761	1,492	2,32,463
Per mile of Ry. do.	226	231	3	460
Total to corresponding date do.	8,93,189	12,36,788	35,315	21,65,292

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 58,937
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 1,49,202

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th August on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	5,000	....	9,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	36	.....	64
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	31,000	55,000	.....	86,000
Total for 7 weeks	35,000	60,000	....	95,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,615	17,962	40	25,657
Per mile of Ry. do.	54	128	....	182
Total to corresp'g date do.	42,798	1,76,568	629	2,37,995

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 16,657
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,35,995

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th August on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,84,000	1,35,000	7,000	3 26,000
Or per mile of Railway	104	76	4	184
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	10,11,000	9,10,000	39,000	19,60,000
Total for 7 weeks	11,95,000	10,45,000	46,000	22,86,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous yr. s	2,37,067	2,20,695	8,431	4,66,191
Per mile of Ry. do.	134	125	5	264
Total to corresp'g date do.	12,47,472	20,83,094	44,372	33,74,938

Decrease for the week .. R 1,40,191
Do. to date ..... = 10,88,938

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HART—August 20, at Dharwar, the wife of Mr. A. C. Hart, T. I. of Accounts, M. and S. M. Railway, of a son.

KAYE—August 21, at Simla, the wife of Major C. Kaye, 21st Punjabis, of a daughter.

LUSHINGTON—August 21, at Woodbury Lodge, Murree, the wife of Captain W. N. Lushington, of a son.

DEATHS.

LOWIS—August 19, at Amery House, Alton, Hampshire, in his 82nd year, John Mangles Lowis, Bengal Civil Service (retired).

WALTER—August 18, at Bangalore, of enteric fever, Regis Walter, son of James Walter, Inspector of Police, Tinnevelly, and nephew of Miss Phebe Cole, Bangalore, aged 17 years and 20 days.

H. T. BINKS.

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 0-4m., 11-56a.; Low water, 5-15m., 5-57a.

Opening of tenders for Bombay Port Trust new Loan of 75 lakhs.

Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p. m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, special general meeting, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m.

Rugby Football Tournament.

Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m.

Guild's Soiree, Cathedral Girls' School, 9-15 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 27th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, August 28.—P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with English mails of 14th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 57m.; High water, 0-28a.; Low water, 5-47m., 6-23a.

Saturday, August 29.—Empire Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p. m. Khandesh Press Company, 31 Church Gate Street, 3-39 p. m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A." Team vs. Baroda, home. "B." team vs. G. I. P. R., "E." Team, away. Sun rises, 6h. 23m; Sun sets, 6h. 57m; High water 0-27m., 0-51a; Low water, 6h. 18m., 6-50a.

Sunday, August 30.—11th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 56m.; High water, 0 58m., 1-15a.; Low water, 6-48m., 7-18a.

Monday, August 31.—Banks closed: Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindu holiday. Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club. "B" Team vs. R. A. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water 40a.; 1-31m., 1 Low water, 7-17m., 7-47a.

Tuesday, September 1.—Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 54m.; High water, 2-6m., 2-8a; Low water, 4-47m.; 8-18a.

Wednesday, September 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 2-45m., 2-41a.; Low water, 8 20m.; 8-54a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, per s. s. "Yetrofa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m., on Saturday the 29th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 5-30 p. m., the previous day.

MEETING OF PARSI JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—At a meeting of Parsi Justices of the Peace, held last evening in the building of the Sir Jamsetji Parsi Benevolent Institution, Hornby Road, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, fifth Baronet, was with acclamation elected a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the room of his late father. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., was called to the chair and heartily supported the proposition.

LECTURE ON LORD KELVIN.—To-night at 9-15 at the Y.M.C.A., Rev. Dr. Mackichan will give a lecture on Lord Kelvin, illustrated by experiments with instruments invented by Lord Kelvin. Sir Walter Hughes will preside. Admission four annas. Open to ladies.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some umbrellas, a gold and bead neck ornaments, a slab of zinc, a packet of silver embroidery, some waterproof coats, a packet of vernacular bends, a coat and pipe, a gent's bicycle, a large towel, a bag of soiled clothes, a lantern, a book of High Court Rules, spectacles, some loose cash, a novel "Her Grace's Secret" a motor apron, a lady's coat, a gold curb bracelet, have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Military Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Routs Marching ..... Bentley
Overture	Isabella ..... Suppe
Valse	Espigramme ..... Gung'le
Reminiscences of	All Nations ..... Godfrey
Caprice	The Whistler and his dog ..... Pryor
Characteristic	The Husking Bee ..... Thurban

THE seventeenth congress of German dancing teachers is being held at Berlin, under the presidency of Herr Rudolph Knoll, chairman of the Guild of German Dancing Masters and Mistresses. An interesting feature of the congress is an exhibition of articles pertaining to dancing, including tasteful costumes for women and coloured evening clothes for men, as well as various types of dancing shoes for both sexes.

THE Heidelberg correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" says that Frau Toselli, the divorced wife of the King of Saxony, who has been living in the university town for some time under medical treatment, has charged a lawyer there to take action for the dissolution of her present marriage.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The pressure has fallen rapidly in Burma, and the belt of relatively low pressure extends from North Tenasserim to Central Burma, and across the head of the Bay, into the East Gangetic Plain. This has deflected the Bay current to a very large extent, from the Province of Bengal into Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the rainfall has been nearly general in these areas, except in Central Burma, where it has been only local.

The area of low pressure in East Central India, yesterday, contracted considerably, but nearly general rain has fallen in the United Provinces, except the extreme Eastern Districts, Central India and the Central Provinces.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon, probably assisted by the local depression in Kashmir, has occasioned nearly general rain in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, and local rain in Kashmir. There has also been local rain in Rajputana and on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

Principal rainfall amounts are:—Slipper Island, Tavoy and Akyab, two inches; Rangoon and Minbu, three inches; Dibrugarh and Fezpur, one and a half inches; Silchar, two inches; Cherrapoonji, four inches; Jalpaiguri, three inches; False Point, Cawnpore and Bareilly, one inch; Allahabad, four inches; Mainpuri and Roorkee, two inches; Meerut, and Dehra Dun, one and a half inches; Delhi, Dera Ismail Khan and Gulmarg, two inches; Srinagar, one and a half inches; Leh, three-quarters of an inch; Khushab, one inch; Sutna, three inches; Hoshangabad and Pachmari, one and a half inches.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded practically throughout the whole country; humidity is normal, or in excess; temperature is normal, or in defect.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam, Central India, the Central Provinces and on the Konkan Coast; local rain in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana, and isolated falls elsewhere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Mahalaxmi In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	62·95	59·38	59·27	45·21	
Wednesday, 26th August	0·67	0·65	0·55	0·46	
Total	63·62	60·63	59·82	45·67	
Up to same date last year	89·51	93·30	94·19	96·78	

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 26.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·38	56·27	40·91	88·09

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (25th)	96·6	84·6	...	0·00
Jask (25th)	92·3	83·3	...	0·00
Muskat (25th)	96·3	84·1	...	0·00
Multan	93·9	72·1	0·25	34·70a
Rawalpindi	83·9	73·7	0·17	25·80
Lahore	83·3	76·6	0·18	20·68
Sirsa	84·0	75·5	0·30	15·19
Ambala	87·7	77·7	2·12	33·30°
Delhi	89·0	77·9	0·49	26·50
Agra	87·3	76·5	2·41	20·78
Mainpuri	89·5	74·0	0·23	26·26
Jhansi	88·4	76·5	0·92	24·64
Cawnpore	89·6	77·0	4·21	28·38
Allahabad	100·1	82·3	...	2·80
Jacobabad	93·0	75·5	...	5·60
Karachi	83·4	75·2	...	25·26
Ajmer	82·2	74·1	0·52	26·53
Jaipur	80·0	75·6	0·17	33·38
Kotah	82·1	75·5	0·03	11·15
Bhuj	87·3	78·2	...	13·30
Dwarka	79·2	76·3	0·07	20·99
Veraval	83·9	74·7	0·07	17·53
Rajkot	83·5	75·5	0·06	23·36
Bhavnagar Para	80·6	76·1	0·11	42·63
Surat	82·1	75·7	0·08	31·88
Ahmedabad	83·8	74·9	0·05	37·25
Deesa	81·5	70·7	0·23	21·82
Neemuch	78·6	70·1	0·13	22·89
Jubbulpore	76·5	72·8	1·16	46·22
Saugor	76·1	71·5	1·10	29·31
Hoshangabad	80·1	71·9	1·36	32·21
Khandwa	80·2	72·1	0·02	15·31
Akola	81·7	72·6	0·17	26·32
Amraoti	80·8	71·3	0·01	23·94
Nagpur	79·6	72·6	0·24	35·23
Chanda	83·0	73·5	0·13	46·18
Raipur	79·7	73·6	...	37·16
Bombay	81·2	75·9	0·46	45·67
Ratnagiri	83·3	76·4	0·51	70·24
Mormugao	83·5	76·7	0·40	98·92
Karwar	83·3	?	0·04	126·53
Malegaon	83·4	71·1	0·01	9·09
Ahmednagar	80·4	69·0	...	6·42
Poona	?	67·3	0·16	12·01
Sholapur	86·3	69·9	...	11·32
Bijapur	87·2	69·7	...	3·97
Belgaum	82·2	69·2	...	12·56
Aurangabad	88·9	73·2	0·55	31·66
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·3	72·7	...	14·62
Hyderabad	81·7	73·4	0·14	132·38
Mangalore	84·3	73·6	...	86·97
Calicut	85·7	76·3	...	67·17
Cochin	87·5	78·0	...	7·75
Colombo	93·8	78·6	0·06	11·60
Masulipatam	96·0	74·3	...	1·69
Bellary	98·2	77·6	...	4·16
Cuddapah	94·5	78·9	...	6·18
Madras	81·3	62·8	...	6·74
Bangalore	86·9	70·3	...	1·89
Coimbatore	100·6	76·3	...	3·01
Trichinopoly	97·9	78·0	...	6·18
Negapatam				

In column wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·67 (63·62) G. T. H. = 0·65 (60·63); St. G. H. = 0·55 (59·82); C. P = 0·46 (45·67).

a Exclusive of the rainfall on the 25th.

o Corrected, there being a mistake in total on the 24th.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 26th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—General rain has fallen except in the south-west Punjab; Delhi has received 2·12", Ambala 0·30", Sirsa 0·18", Lahore 0·17" and Rawalpindi 0·25". Skies are clear in the extreme north but moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is in defect in the area of rainfall, the deficiency amounting to 15° at Sirsa and 14° at Lahore; the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are northerly at Multan, and south-easterly at Lahore and Ambala. Calms prevail at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general, the largest amounts being Allahabad 4·21", Cawnpore 0·92", Mainpuri 2·41" and Agra 0·49". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air remains either equal to or above the average. Temperature has fallen and is during the day normal or in defect but continues normal at night. Winds are north-easterly at Agra, east-south-easterly at Mainpuri and west-south-westerly at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·52 inch of rain and Kotah 0·17 inch. Skies are generally heavily overcast. Humidity is normal in Upper Sind and in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature has fallen and is lower than usual nearly everywhere, while the minimum continues normal. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad, south-westerly at Karachi and north-westerly at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been widespread but very light, the only fall of importance being 0·23 inch at Indore. Skies remain generally heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in moderate to large defect but night temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen at nearly all stations; Jubbulpore has had 1·16", Saugor 1·10", Hoshangabad 1·36" and Nagpur 0·24". Cloud has slightly decreased in some of the southern districts, but skies remain heavily overcast in the north and west. Humidity has decreased and is now everywhere normal. Maximum temperature continue low but the minimum is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay reports 0·46", Ratnagiri 0·51" and Mormugao 0·40". Skies remain heavily clouded at Bombay but only moderately so elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are southerly at Karwar, south-westerly at Ratnagiri and west-south-westerly at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Nizamabad records 0·55", Poona 0·16" and Belgaum 0·25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal and temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the maximum in parts of the north Bombay Deccan. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, West Central India and Rajputana, but on the whole it has decreased, only very light falls having occurred in Gujarat and Kathiawar. A slight improvement has taken place in the Konkan but practically no rain has fallen in Malabar where skies have wholly or partially cleared.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Central Provinces and Rajputana, local rain on the West Coast, West Central India, Gujarat and Kathiawars A few falls may occur in the Deccan and Sind.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 26th August was 29·773 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 25 hours ending at 3 p. m. of the 26th August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	...	.....	...	...
Teheran	26	12	35 a. m.	1	54
Suez	26	2	20 p. m.	0	25

NOTICES.

Cable Djeddah Sonakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Turkish Route Interrupted beyond Bassora (26-8-08).

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.

TIME IS MONEY

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE "YOUNG TURKS" AND GERMANY.

"INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH":—While it is clear that the grant of the Turkish Constitution is an epoch-making event for Asia, it is hardly less certain that it will be of nearly as great importance in the future grouping of the European Powers. This importance it gains especially because of the way in which it is likely to modify the system of German alliances which the Empire owes to the policy of William II. That policy, differing entirely from the earlier one of Prince Bismarck has rested largely on the alliance of the Turks, an alliance which was useful as threatening a flank attack on Russia, in providing a safe outlet for German capital and a possible future for German colonization. So German Officers have re-organised the Turkish Army, German manufacturers have re-armed the Artillery, German capitalists have built railways in Asia Minor. But this alliance is threatened, or rather it is safe to say it is destroyed by the rise to power of the Liberal element in Turkey. That party is intensely national, it rests for its strength on the Army, on both sides it cannot but be hostile to foreign tutoring as it is to foreign interference. The officers of the Army have seen German instructors, no order, no abler they think than themselves, lording it over them, well dressed, well-paid, receiving, too, their pay regularly, while they themselves were in rags, starving, their pay months in arrears. Those "Young Turks" who have thought of the outside world at all have seen the influence of Austria, backed by Germany, gradually extending itself in the North-West of European Turkey, establishing itself securely in Bosnia and Herzegovina, still be it remembered nominally Turkish Provinces, pushing down into the Novi Bazaar Sanjak, and now in view of its great object, a railway running direct from Bosnia to Saloniks, which will cut the European Provinces in two. No thoughtful Turk can fail to see that there is the menace of the immediate future, far more pressing than the vaguer designs of Russia or the dream of the "Greater Bulgaria" which Russia is supposed to favour for the moment. The supremacy of Germany and Austria at Constantinople suited the Pashas of the old corrupt-governing set, there was no incovenient insistence on reform, and there were always pickings to be made out of the fight for concessions which Germany has so encouraged. But just for the same reasons a continuance of the same supremacy is impossible under a changed government, which stands for economy, which indeed needs all the money it can get for its own most pressing needs, and is pledged to a programme intensely national. Such a government will lean on the Western Powers, France and Great Britain, who have no axes to grind, and whose co-operation will hold in check any wish their friend Russia may have to interfere.

Then there is the Baghdad Railway. Under the agreement last come to, the middle section of the line, that which presents the greatest engineering difficulties, is now in process of construction. But that section will end in the Mesopotamian plain, half way between the Euphrates and Tigris, at an insignificant place called El Helif. From there branch lines are to run north towards the frontier of Russian Armenia, and later on, of courses, the idea is to continue the main line down to the Persian Gulf. But at present these lines have not and cannot be arranged for, nor will it be possible for the new Government, with the need for economy ever pressing it to find funds for them for a time so indefinite that it need not be reckoned with. So the German concessionaries will be left with a railway on their hands only half made, which cannot pay till it is finished, and of which they will have done only the most difficult, and the least remunerative part. There is of course the kilometric guarantee, which though granted by the former, binds the new Government, but the Germans set little store by the line until it is finished, and if it is finished at all the likelihood is that it will be by some other nationality, which would mean the throwing away of all the political influence Germany has hoped to obtain by the making of the line so far. Above all, there is the fact that the Turkish Army can no longer be trusted to create a diversion, in case of war between Germany and Russia. And this whatever the end of the crisis in Turkey. If the Reform party wins it must as we have said, lean on the liberal Powers of the West. If the Sultan recovers his autocracy the fact remains that he has once been forced by a military insurrection to give way to popular demands, and may be again in either case he cannot trust the Army for foreign warfare. And indeed if events do go in Turkey as they have in Persia and to a less extent in Russia, the result cannot but be to reduce the influence of the Empire abroad for an indefinite time, which for Germany would mean the loss of an ally. The ally has always been rather the Sultan himself, and the clique which surrounded him, than the Ottoman people at large and the more the latter gain in importance, the more certain is it that they will not be content to be put in leading strings by any European Power.

BENGAL INFLUENCE.

The "PIONEERS."—Bengal for some considerable while has held the centre of our Indian stage. Bengal dramatists have fashioned the play: Bengal actors have walked the boards; a Bengal chorus has marked the developments of the plot with strophe and anti-strophe, whose one refrain is that India is Bengal and Bengal India. Is this all truth or are there visions about? Let us exercise the new Spirit of the Age with the official gospel, seek to penetrate the mystery by aid of that document of unquestionable authority—"the annual Report on the Administration of Bengal during 1906-07." There we shall learn, among other matters of great interest, that the numbers of visitors to the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta, continues to increase; that an immense step in advance was taken during the year in the reorganisation of the Archæological Department. But as to Swadeshi-boycott-*cum*-Swaraj we shall find the official reviewer singularly dumb. This is but the froth and bubble of life to him; he will look below the surface for the signs of the times. Bengali politics in fact are dismissed in a few short sentences. He takes note of the Native Press, to whom "fair and honest criticism is usually wanting; misrepresentation, coupled with manipulation and distortion of facts, seems more congenial;" consoles himself with the reflection that after all the year under report "discloses greater and more sustained intellectual vigour, showing itself principally in the expression of a desire for increased political power and industrial improvement, but also in the higher and quieter walks of literature;" and casually mentions that the astute Japanese took advantage of Mr. Surendranath Banerjee's propaganda to flood the market with cigarettes marked "Swadeshi" in Bengali. That is all the satisfaction the ardent Bengali patriot can get out of this staid reviewer. But politics on one side, what would you? A dismal year in some respects, it is true, this year 1906-07 in Bengal. The public health on the whole bad—the ratio of deaths above, the birth-rate below the mean of the preceding five years; famine affecting a population of 1½ million persons; 12 lakhs of rupees expended on test works and in gratuitous relief and 6½ lakhs given out as agricultural loans; an extraordinary rise in the prices of food-grains. But after all the famine area was small; the high prices in part at least an indication of a "general rise in the standard of living among the people;" the collections of Land Revenue were extremely good, and the outstanding balances and remissions stood at the lowest figure they have been known to reach; relations between ryots and landlords continued fairly equable; trade was flourishing, the sea-borne trade in particular being the highest on record and the prosperous condition of Calcutta being evidenced by an extensive increase in the income-tax demand. The report speaks of progress in various directions. Amongst other things we are told considerable attention was paid to sanitation during the year, and many useful works, chiefly connected with the improvement of water-supply and drainage, were carried out in the several districts by Government, Municipalities, District Boards and private individuals. The principles of sanitation have, it is said, penetrated even to villages "with satisfactory results." As regards education the "problem of the day" is said to be how to find the funds to meet the increased responsibilities laid upon the Education Department and the managers and proprietors of private schools and colleges by the Revised Regulations of the University. The numbers of pupils in primary schools continue to increase; there has been a steady advance in female education; and technical education as represented by the Sibpur College, has proved "successful and useful." None the less, says the reviewer sadly, "in other respects, though views have solidified and aims been concentrated little real progress is reported." Local self-government in Bengal is much what it is elsewhere. There is "no decline in the public interest" in municipal elections, for there is very little interest to decline. District Boards and Municipalities have, of course, done "well," and Local Boards more or less badly. That is only what was to be expected. The reviewer takes us in turn through all the usual chapters and sections, without, be it said, adding much illumination; for the review as a whole is a singularly colourless production even for an annual Administration Report.

CATTLE KILLING IN MYSORE.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—In September last year it was brought to the notice of the Government of Mysore by Mr. K. Shamiengar, retired Khedda Superintendent, that the Labbe skin and hide merchants in the State were frequently guilty of bribing Madigars and Mahomedans to kill cattle and sell them the hides. This practice has, it appears, become very general, and as there is seldom any difficulty in destroying cattle which are sent out to graze, and little risk of the crime being brought home to its authors, the unfortunate owners of cattle have suffered greatly at the hands of Madigars and others in the pay of the hide merchants. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shimoga District, reported:—

"The Labbe is purely actuated by the money-grabbing hobby, and if cattle are healthy and do not die every now and then so as to yield horn, bone and hide to the Labbe, he finds various ways of killing cattle for the said articles of his trade, always taking care to have it done by third persons." The Madigars, who want money for their drink, will render themselves mere tools in the hands of these Labbes, and for the promise of half a rupee to one rupee, kill cattle and give away the hides, horns and bones to the Labbes. In the villages there is generally no man appointed by the villagers to tend their cattle. Except in the crop season, they usually drive away the cattle to the pasture land and bring them in house in the evening not waiting to tend them in the interim. Here is a fine opportunity for the Madigars set upon by Labbes to take one or two at a time and do away with them. It is also not uncommon that cattle are left loose during nights. The want of proper maintenance of accounts with the Labbe mandidars, and the absence of any check on their doings, help these Labbes to commit the mischief with great impunity. These Labbes have spread themselves all over the District, and I may also say all over the Province, and it is worth noting that those Labbes who deal in hides, horns and bones always open a shop in some centre village. They manage their exportation in a way not to attract public attention. Hence the impunity with which they have been carrying on their nefarious trade. If no steps are taken to check the clandestine disposal and purchase of hides, there will be no end of loss of cattle."

The Labbe merchants have naturally omitted from their registers any particulars as to the persons who sell them hides, and the detection of offenders is thus extremely difficult. To suppress this from of crime, which the ryot can do little to prevent and by which he suffers heavy loss, as many as 17 head of cattle being missed from a single village last year, it was suggested by Mr. K. Shamiengar that the Labbe merchants should be compelled to keep detailed registers in addition to those kept by the Patels, and that when cattle died naturally, the Madigars should be obliged to register the deaths and obtain permission to vend the hides from the Patel, the number and date of the document giving such permission being entered in the register kept by the purchasers. It was further suggested that the Patels should stamp every hide for which they issued a passport. From other quarters came the suggestion that the ryots should bury or burn all cattle which were poisoned, in order to prevent the Madigars profiting by their nefarious practices.

The Mysore Government, after consulting various bodies, referred the matter to the Revenue Commissioner, who reported that the practice complained of was undoubtedly prevalent, but that he thought it "sufficient at present to leave the matter to the Deputy Commissioners concerned for taking such action as the circumstances of each locality may suggest," and that the District Officers might be requested to report at the end of the year the result of any action taken by them and to propose such measures as they thought necessary. The Mysore Government have now acted on the Revenue Commissioner's suggestion, and for the present the matter is to be dealt with by the Deputy Commissioners at their discretion. They will doubtless succeed in bringing some offenders to justice, but it is difficult to see how this form of crime, which seriously affects the ryots, can be stamped out without the institution of a system of records and permits which will enable the Police to trace dishonest transactions.

THE SALE OF QUININE

The "Civil and Military Gazette".—The system of selling pice packets of quinine in rural districts as a remedy against malaria attracts increasing attention in all sanitary reports. That of the Sanitary Commissioners for E. Bengal and Assam is a case in point. His report shows that the sale has to be pushed by some official—either the Civil Surgeon or the Postmaster, or it makes no progress. The Provincial Postmaster-General, he observes, rendered most valuable aid, by arranging that all Postmasters should annually send statements to the district Civil Surgeon of their probable requirements for the year, to obviate the risk of supplies running short in the fever season. The Commissioner thinks much might be done by distributing advertisements with more purpose and system, as little good can be gained by the present system of issuing a few thousand copies once in the season, and distributing them broadcast over the district. The chance of their reaching the villager for whom they are intended is remote. In each district, he thinks, special limited areas should be selected, and the advertisements should be liberally distributed at short intervals during the fever season, by travellers paid for the purpose. Another change in contemplation is the use of sugar-coated tablets, which have been reported on favourably in certain districts. The distributing agents employed have comprised pandits, shop-keepers, panchayats, zamindari naibs, vaccinators, mandals, dispensary hospital-assistants, and stamp vendors, but none have proved so satisfactory as the village postmaster.

"THE MID-DAY HALT OF CHARNOCK."

An Anniversary.

Calcutta! what was thy condition then?
An anxious, forced existence, and thy site
Embowering jungle, and noxious fen,
Fatal to many a bold aspiring wight:
On every side tall trees shut out the sight;
And like the Upas, noisome vapours sped;
Day blazed with heat intense, and murky night
Brought damps excessive, and a feverish bed;
The revellers at eve were in the morning dead.

—Atkinson's "City of Palaces."

From 1685 to 1690 was undoubtedly the most critical period in the fortunes of the English traders in Bengal, writes S. H. in the "Englishman." The prolonged persecution which they had suffered at the hands of that intractable Moghul Governor, Shaista Khan, culminated in the issue of an imperial "firman" by Aurangzebe, as a result of which all the property of the English in Bengal was sequestered, and the Company's agents at Dacca were put in chains. This was a state of things which could not last long, and had got to be mended or ended. Sir John Child, the Director-General of the Company's settlements, had dispatched two English commissioners from Bombay to the Emperor who was then encamped in the Deccan, to obtain a treaty of peace. For once the Moghul ministers were amenable to reason, and on the conclusion of the treaty the Emperor sent the following characteristic "firman," under date April 23rd, 1690, to Ibrahim Khan who had succeeded to the viceroyalty of Bengal on the timely death of Shaista Khan: "You must understand, that it has been the good fortune of the English to repent them of their irregular past proceedings; and their not being in their former greatness, have, by their vackeels, petitioned for their lives, and a pardon for their faults, which out of my extraordinary favour towards them, have accordingly granted. Therefore upon receipt hereof, my Phirmaund (sic), you must not create them any further trouble but let them trade freely in your Government as formerly: And this order I expect you to see strictly observed." It was in obedience to this "firman" that Ibrahim Khan, who had already liberated, on his own responsibility, the imprisoned agents of the Company at Dacca, wrote to Mr. Job Charnock at Madras pressing him to come back and re-establish all the Company's factories in Bengal, assuring him at the same time of a strong desire to let by-gones be by-gones and promising to place the English "on a footing with the most favoured foreign nation."

It was in response to this generous invitation that two hundred and eighteen years ago this day, Job Charnock accompanied by his Council and factors and escorted by a bodyguard of 30 soldiers, sailed up the river Hughli in a small "country ship" commanded by Captain Brooke. Making for the "great tree" which, we read, formed the "sea-mark," the vessel anchored below the high bank on which stood the little village of Chuttanutty which they had often visited in previous years for purposes of trade. Their arrival is thus noted in the old records of the East India Company:

"1690. August 24.—This day at Sankraal, ordered Captain Brooke to come up with his vessel at Chuttanuty, where we arrived about noon, but found the place in a deplorable condition, nothing being left for our present accommodation and the rain falling day and night. We are forced, to betake ourselves to boats, which, considering the season of the year, is very unhealthy, Mullick. Burcoodar (sic) and the country people at our leaving this place, burning and carrying away what they could." Pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace and before the final rupture with the Nawab which led to his being driven from Bengal, Chuttanutty had been twice visited by Charnock before. In the course of his second visit which lasted for nearly a year, quarters for residential and other purposes had been erected at Chuttanutty by the English, and the reference in the entry in the Diary cited above is to these structures hardly any trace of which was to be found on the return of Charnock and his companions. That, however, the English factors lost no time in making up for their temporary inactivity, and the enforced suspension of their trade, will appear from a perusal of the minutes of the first meeting of the "Bengal Council" held at Chutanutty: "The Right Worshipful Agent Charnock, Mr. Francis Ellis, and Mr. Jeremiah Peachie duly resolved, 'in consideration that all the former buildings here are destroyed,' to build 'as cheap as possible' a warhouse, a dining-room, a cook-room, a room to sort cloth in, an apartment for the Company's servants, and a guard-house, also a house for Mr. Ellis. The Agent's and Mr. Peachie's houses which were part standing, to be repaired, as also the Secretary's office: 'these to be done with mud walls and thatched till we can get ground whereon to build a factory.'" These "thatched and mud-walled" structures constituted the humble beginnings of the "City of Palaces."

It has frequently been a source of wonder to historians and to others that Charnock should have selected a site for his chief factory in Bengal which was so frightfully unpromising. Chutanutty where he disembarked, together with the two other villages Govindpore and Calcutta which stood on the site now occupied by the city of Calcutta, were notorious for a deadly climate, the result no doubt of their being situated in the midst of malarial marshes and rank vegetation. Even before the advent of the English the climate of the place, and, indeed, of the rest of the province was, Gladwin tells us, "on account of the badness of the air and of the water deemed inimical to the constitution of Moghuls and other foreigners; and only those officers who laboured under the royal displeasure were stationed there, so that this fertile soil, which enjoys a perpetual spring, was considered as a gloomy prison, the land of spectres, the seat of disease, and the mansion of death." What time Charnock and his companions had settled down the condition of things in the embroynic capital was as bad as bad could be. "Pestilent ponds," we read, "were scattered over the place. The jungle, the dampness of the soil, the impure air blowing from the Sunderbunds, and the Salt-Water Lake standing in its vicinity were all insanitary factors, and Calcutta, in consequence, was the picture of unhealthiness." Living creatures were no less a source of danger than the forces of nature. Wild boars, crocodiles, alligators, reptiles and leopards infested the place; and man was as much a source of danger as the beast, for thieves and robbers abounded." It would seem, however, that Charnock had duly considered the dangers of his selection of a site, for we find him and his hardy comrades unflinching when faced with death and disease during the early years of the settlement. Never was that dogged determination which formed not the least conspicuous feature of their character better exhibited or more sorely tried than in those dreary months when the foundations of a mighty empire were being laid. Within a decade after the landing of Charnock on the deserted river bank it had become, says Sir William Hunter, "a busy native mart with 1,250 European inhabitants of whom 450 were buried between the months of August and January in one year. The miseries of the fever-stricken band throughout 1690 and 1691 are not to be told in words." The choice of Job Charnock has come to be amply vindicated with the passing of years. But even he in his wildest dreams could not have anticipated the splendour and greatness that were in store for his modest settlement, or that obscure Chutanutty was destined to develop into the 'second city of the Empire.' It is only fair to regard him as having been, in the words of a recent historian, "the unconscious instrument of a Divine purpose."

It may not be without interest to recall the situations of the three villages in reference to the city of to-day. Chutanutty has been replaced by the northern quarters of the town, Hatkhola and its neighbourhood probably occupying, it has been suggested, the site of the old village, while Dharamtolla is said to cover Chutanutty Ghat, 'the actual spot on which Charnock and his companions must have landed.' Raised above the neighbouring ground to the south of Chutanutty, and a little removed from the river stood old Calcutta—the Bow Bazar and its neighbourhood of the present day. Fort William now covers the site of Govindpore which stood, like Chutanutty, immediately on the side of the river. This brief sketch would not be complete without some reference to the romantic incident which coloured 25 years of the founder's domestic life. The story is well-known but may be briefly re-called here. It is an echo of the days of the "Sati." The story goes how one day Charnock saw a young Hindu widow barely out of her teens, about to be immolated on the funeral-pyre of her husband. The girl's tender years, no less than her beauty, made an irresistible appeal to Charnock's innate humanity, and with the aid of his body-guard he rescued the fair would be "Sati." Thenceforward she never left his protection and remained his devoted life-long companion. Miss Blechynden inclines to the view that Charnock married the Hindu girl who was the mother of his daughters of whom three married Englishmen. It was Charles Ellis, one of his sons-in-law, who erected the fine mausoleum over Charnock's remains in St. John's Churchyard which stands to this day in a commendable state of preservation. After 36 years of strenuous toil amid innumerable distractions his health and mind at last gave way, and he passed away on the 10th January, 1692. He was laid to his final rest in the burial-ground of the settlement he had founded—on the very spot, as it were, where he had laid the foundation of the future capital of India.

Towards the end of his career ravages of advancing age and of the privations he had suffered, had begun to tell upon him visibly, and much has been made in some quarters of his alleged irregularities at this time. These critics, however, betray a lack of comprehension of the trying conditions under which Charnock and his compeers laboured. The late Dr. C. R. Wilson, than whom few have written with more insight or ability on the subject, thus sums up the career of Job Charnock:

"Charnock possessed the one rare but absolutely needful virtue of disinterested honesty,—a virtue which must have been at this time difficult to retain; a virtue which must have raised up against him scores of secret enemies; a virtue which makes us slow to believe evil of one who, in spite of all petty detraction, will always occupy a place among those who have the sovereign honour of being founders of states or commonwealths. Coarse and sinful he may well have been, for he seems to have been imperfectly educated, and he passed an unprecedented length of years in Indian service. But for my part I prefer to forget the minor blemishes, and to remember only his resolute determination, his clear-sighted wisdom, his honest self-devotion, and now leave him to sleep on in the hart of the city which he founded, looking for blessed resurrection and the coming of Him by whom alone he ought to be judged."

The decision of the Calcutta Historical Society to observe the anniversary of the "Mid-day Halt of Charnock" was a commendable one, and to-night's Dinner will be a fitting celebration of a memorable event.

BEAUTY AND UGLINESS IN ANIMALS.

A work on "The Esthetics of the Animal World" has just been published by the literary executors of the late Professor Mobius, director of the great Zoological Museum in Berlin. It consists, as we learn from a review in "Nature" (London, June 4), of a collection of brief essays discussing different types of animals from the esthetic point of view. Says the reviewer:

"Certain animals cannot be seen without being greatly admired, others are regarded with complacency but without enthusiasm, others with entire indifference, and yet others with repugnance—which is often affectation. Professor Mobius sought to discover some of the reasons for this diverse esthetic value that animals seem to have, and his *a prior* method led him to judgments which it would be of great interest to test statistically, by collecting opinions from, say, five thousand of each of the following groups: country children, men in the street, well-dressed women, naturalists, and artists. It is notoriously difficult, however, to get a frank expression of esthetic emotion (especially in regard to animals), to allow for conventional prejudice and posing, for sheer uneducatedness of vision, and for entirely artificial associations which lead many people to recoil from forms of life which the artist admires. We find in this book many statements like this: "No one regards the bat as beautiful," and the author tried to show that this universal disapprobation in justified according to certain canons of esthetic criticism. So much the worse for these canons, it seems to us, not that we can believe in the universal disapprobation of bats."

Professor Mobius believes that our esthetic judgments as to animals rest on complex objective and subjective basis: he regards the general qualities of a beautiful living creature as being capable of reduction to rule; such a creature, he says, must be a unity, it must be harmonious, it must have individuality, and so on. The reviewer does not agree with him. We read:

"It seems to us that just as we are pleased by a piece of carving, rude though it may be, which expresses the craftsman's mood, and shows him to be even a little bit of a creator, so, but infinitly more, are we pleased by the individuality of organisms—every one its own artist—no one of which uses its materials quite in the same way. An interesting short chapter is devoted to the esthetic value of animals as parts of a landscape: thus what is not impressive in isolation gets its value in its natural setting. This is well illustrated by reference to the associations seen on a coral beach at low tide.

"The volume attempts an analysis of beauty in animal architecture, but the treatment seems to us too dogmatic and aprioristic. We demand symmetry, it is said, yet what delights us more than a lop-sided shell from the shore?... A centipede makes us tired, it is said, with its monotony.... whereas to many people a centipede quickly moving among the bark is in its way just as beautiful as a peacock. Spiders are not so much appreciated as butterflies, because their body has only two main parts, and the esthetic unity is spoilt by the distractions of the abdomen when we are contemplating the cephalothorax, and "vice versa."... We may take shelter behind the eirenic maxim, 'De gustibus non disputandum est' ('There is no disputing about tastes'), but we are not afraid of the responsibility of stating a counter-thesis, with which we think most artists will agree, that no natural animals are ugly in the sense of being out of proportion or out of harmony, or 'bad color' It seems to us that the only ugly animals are such as prize pigs, on which man has laid violent hands. One of the delights of animal coloration is the daring as well as the subtlety of the experiments, but is any result ever a failure in the sense that a picture or a picture-hat may be?"

* The Salt-water Lake is said to have extended as far as the localities now known as Sealdah and Bow Bazar.

"DISCOVERIES OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE."

Sir Oliver Lodge's theory of Life's Continuity.

When comes the dumb hour, as Tennyson calls it, is all changed as in the twinkling of an eye? Who knows? No voice has ever returned to tell the tale.

But the larger hope of science is probing the future, and here, in the words of Sir Oliver Lodge, is what some scientists believe. Writing in "Harper's Magazine" (August) on "Psychical Research," he says:

"I am of those who, though they would like to see further and still stronger and more continued proofs, are of opinion that a good case has been made out, and that as the best working hypothesis at the present time it is legitimate to grant that lucid moments of intercourse with deceased persons may in the best cases supervene; amid a mass of supplementary material, quite natural under the circumstances, but mostly of a presumably subliminal and less evident kind.

"The boundary between the two states—the known and the unknown—is still substantial, but it is wearing thin in places; and like excavators engaged in boring a tunnel from opposite ends, amid the roar of water and other noises, we are beginning to hear now and again the strokes of the pickaxes of our comrades on the other side.

"Meanwhile, is there anything that provisionally and tentatively we can say that is earnestly taught to those who are willing to make the hypothesis that the communications are genuine?

"The first thing we learn, perhaps the only thing we clearly learn in the first instance, is continuity. There is no such sudden break in the conditions of existence as may have been anticipated; and no break at all in the continuous and conscious identity of genuine character and personality. Essential belongings, such as memory, culture, education, habits, character, and affection—all these and to a certain extent tastes and interests, for better, for worse, are retained. Terrestrial accretions, such as wordly possessions, bodily pain and disabilities, these for the most part naturally drop away.

AFTER DEATH.

"Meanwhile, it would appear that knowledge is not suddenly advanced—it would be unnatural if it were—we are not suddenly flooded with new information—nor do we at all change our identity; but powers and faculties are enlarged, and the scope of our outlook on the universe may be widened and deepened, if effort here has rendered the acquisition of such extra insight legitimate and possible.

"On the other hand, there are doubtless some whom the removal of temporary accretion and accidents of existence will leave in a feeble and impoverished condition; for the things are gone in which they trusted, and they are left poor indeed. Such doctrines have been taught, on the strength of vision and revelation, quite short of any recognised Divine revelation, for more than a century. The visions of Swedenborg, divested of their exuberant trappings, are not wholly unreal, and are by no means wholly untrue. There is a general consistency in the doctrines that have thus been taught through various sensitives, and all I do is to add my testimony to the rational character of the general survey of the universe indicated by Myers in his great and eloquent work."

Sir Oliver delares that his article "is intended to indicate the possibility that discoveries of the very first magnitude can still be made—are indeed in process of being made—by strictly scientific methods, in the region of psychology: discoveries quite comparable in importance with those which have been made during the last century in physics and biology, but discoveries whose opportunities for practical application and usefulness will similarly have to remain for some time in the hands of experts, since they cannot be miscellaneously absorbed or even apprehended by the multitude without danger.

"The first fact established by the Psychical Research Society was the reality of telepathy—that is to say, of the apparently direct action of one mind on another by means unknown to science. That a thought or image or impression or emotion in the mind of one person can arouse a similar impression in the mind of another person sufficiently sympathetic and sufficiently at leisure to attend and record the impression is now proved. But the mechanism whereby it is done, or even if there is anything that can be likened to physical mechanism at all, is still unknown.

ASTONISHING EXAMPLES OF TRANCE.

"For twenty years at least members of the Society have been intimately acquainted with excellent and astonishing examples of trance speaking and automatic writing, and yet they have hesitated to make full use of all this material and have refrained from proceeding in the directions towards which it undoubtedly points, so long as there was a chance—even a remote chance—that telepathy might constitute a sufficient explanation. Some of us hold that telepathy is still sufficient—or at least as sufficient as it has ever been—and that no further step beyond it need be taken. Others are beginning to be impressed with the idea—not without qualms and surviving hesitation—that the time has, or is coming, when it is legitimate and necessary to take a further step and to admit at any rate as a tentative hypothesis the view which undoubtedly the phenomena themselves suggest, and, as it were, have all the time been endeavouring to force upon us.

"This is the hypothesis of actual telepathic or telergic influence from the surviving intelligence of some of those who have recently lived on this planet, and who are now represented as occasionally, under great difficulties and discouragements, endeavouring to make known the fact that they can communicate with us by aid of such intervening mechanism as is placed at their disposal—namely, the brain, nerve, and muscle of an automotist or medium. The assertion made is that, during the temporary suspension of the normal control, they can with difficulty make use of these organs for the purpose of translating their own thought into mechanical movement, and so producing some kind of speech or writing in the physical world. Such utilisation of physiological apparatus by an intelligence to which it does not normally belong is what is called motor automatism or 'telergy,' or popularly—when of an extreme kind,—'possessions.'"

THE "Daily Telegraph" remarks that the India Council has clearly got to find the wherewithal to meet the sterling drafts on London which have been, and are still being sold in India, and it must either unearmark more of the gold held for it by the Bank of England or sell some of the reserve investments. "But the suggestion that the maintenance of the gold standard is in any danger is mischievous and much to be regretted. Under trying circumstances, owing to the failure of the harvest last year, the authorities have managed Indian finances with great ability, and have successfully supported exchange so far, with every prospect of a termination of their difficulties next month, when exports from India should recommence and enable the sale of Council drafts on India to be renewed.

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

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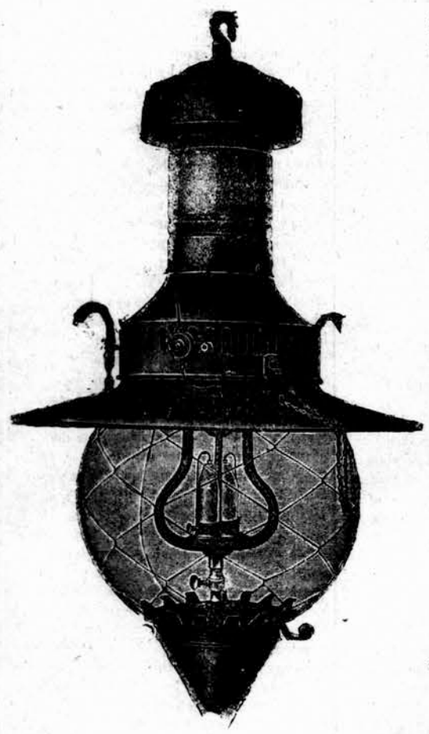

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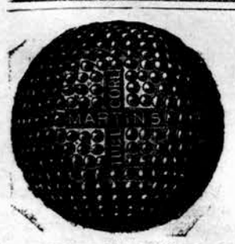

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE TILAK SEDITION TRIAL.

Rule to be Argued.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, his Lordship the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, with whom presided on the Bench the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, pronounced his judgment in the matter of issuing a rule to the Crown, to show cause why certificate should not be granted to Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, convicted and sentenced under Secs. 124A and 153A of the Penal Code in the last Sessions, to the effect that his was a fit case to go before His Majesty's Privy Council in England. Arguments had been delivered by Mr. Joseph Baptista on Tuesday, before their Lordships to obtain the rule; these have been reported.

In pronouncing the judgment of the Appeal Bench, the Chief Justice said, that as their Lordships had stated on Tuesday they now issued a rule calling upon the Crown to show causes why the Court should not grant a certificate that this was a fit case for an appeal to the Privy Council on points No. 32 h., s., and t., in the petition of the accused. Their Lordships had taken time to consider, whether they should issue a rule on any other point, and they had come to the conclusion that there was no substance in any of the other points that had been urged before them. They thought it right, however, to mention with regard to the point in paragraph 32 r,, as to the addition of a fresh charge at the close of the case with reference to the previous conviction that it appeared to their Lordships, upon the "ex parte" argument they had heard, that procedure was adopted in relation to it which was not contemplated by the Criminal Procedure Code. Evidently, it seemed to have been adopted to bring to the mind of the learned Sessions Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the consideration, that in passing sentence, he might have the fact before him, that the prisoner had been previously convicted. Obviously, this fact was already present to his mind: for, he had cited copiously from the summing-up of the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, in the previous Tilak trial in Bombay, in 1897; also because, he had before him, and present to his mind, the affidavits made on the bail-application of Tilak on the present charges, which mentioned this previous conviction, and the undertaking given by the prisoner upon his release. Therefore, their Lordships thought, there was no substance whatever in the objection taken; and it would not be right, in their opinion, to needlessly occupy the time of the Court, by granting a rule upon such a point, and inviting further argument unnecessarily.

Rule made returnable on Wednesday (2nd Sept.)

Quoted below are the paragraphs 32 h., s., and t., as they appear in the petition filed by Mr. Tilak in Court, and on which their Lordships have granted the rule, on "ex parte" arguments.

32 h.—The learned Judge acted illegally in trying your petitioner at one and the same trial for at least three offences, not of the same kind, and not committed in the same transaction, contrary to the express provision of Sec. 233 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in opposition to your petitioner's objection, thereby vitiating the whole trial, and rendering it illegal, null and void "ab initio."

32 s.—The learned Judge acted illegally in passing two sentences under Sec. 124A of the Indian Penal Code, and under Sec. 153A of the same, (even) if it be held by the Court that the transaction is one and the same: but the petitioner submits that the transaction is not the same as ruled by the learned Judge.

32 t.—The learned Judge acted illegally in passing two sentences, one under Sec. 124A, I. P. C., and the other under Sec. 153A, I. P. C., in case No. 17, upon one article, and the one and the same act.

THE "ARUNODAYA" SEDITION CASE.

Reduction of Sentence.

In the Bombay High Court on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the sedition case of the "Arunodaya" Marathi newspaper of Thanna, whose editor and proprietor, Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, was sentenced on conviction under Section 124 A. of the Penal Code, by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to 14 months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the High Court on this conviction and sentence. The Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare and Mr. M. R. Bodas, Pleader, appeared for the accused. The Hon. Mr. R. Branson, Acting Advocate General, instructed by Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for Crown.

The subject matter of the charge against the accused was an article published in his paper on 5th April and headed "A Grave Warning;" Mr. Khare pointed out that a charge under Section 153A was framed against the accused after the evidence for the defence had been taken: the accused had no opportunity to meet the charge, about which no mention had been made in the information lodged against the accused and on the strength of which information the Magistrate had issued the process. The accused had published the article innocently, without any idea of creating in the mind of the people disaffection against the Government. The article had appeared in other papers also. An article of the 5th July had been put in for the purpose of showing the accused's intention; but that piece related to the Royal assassinations, which took place in Portugal; there was no reference to India. Though the language might be offensive, it could not be said to be seditious. The accused was 23 years of age; and the sentence was very heavy. He had been convicted under Section 124A.

Speaking on the point of the sentence, the Hon. the Advocate-General said that the accused was not a boy he did not see the reason why the sentence should be altered.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar pronounced the judgment of the Court. The learned Judge stated that the only question argued before the Court in support of this appeal was that the article in the "Arunodaya" of 5th July 1908, which formed the subject-matter of the charge, for the offence under Section 124A of the I.P.C., of which the appellant had been convicted, was a mere republication in Marathi of a circular headed "A Grave Warning," which the appellant had received from some anonymous writer. It was not disputed in the Court below, and it was not disputed before their Lordships that the circular in question was full of seditious matter. The appellant could not escape liability for its publication merely on the ground that the circular was not his production; but came to him from some person or persons unknown to him. It might be that other newspapers such as the "Advocate of India" and the "Bombay Gazette" published the same circular. But the fact of the publication by them had no relevancy here, beyond showing that the circular came to the appellant from outside. The relevant sentence was: Did the publication of the circular by the appellant fall within the provisions of Section 124A of the Penal Code? The appellant, in publishing the circular, appended an editorial note in Marathi, and even if their Lordships confined themselves to that note, which was relied upon as throwing light on the appellant's intention in publishing this circular, a perusal of that note in the original left no doubt whatever that the appellant's object was to pour contempt upon the Government to bring it into odium, and to create disaffection towards it by representing it as a dishonest and impecunious "Karz-Bazari" Government, which might any day run away from the country, without discharging its pecuniary liabilities, and leaving its creditors and subjects to regret and repent that they ever trusted it. The official English translation of the editorial note put the sentiments of the writer in one or two places in terms milder than the Marathi words employed; those words contained the real sting of the editoral note. The force of the original Marathi was thereby, to some extent, lost in the translation. It was such as to make the guilt of the appellant clear. But the case did not rest there. Other articles in the "Arunodaya" had been put in, and those only went to give additional support to the conclusion the Court had arrived at on the strength of the publication of the circular and the editorial note on it. Their Lordships confirmed conviction but reduced the sentence to eight months' rigorous imprisonment, having regard to the fact that this was the appellant's first offence and the article complained of was not of so grossly vehement a character as some with which the Court had to deal with in other cases.

SCHOOLS AT DAKORE.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the appellant and original petitoner, Gopalrao Mandhar Tambekar, against Punjabhai Kathandas and the others, original opponents and respondents, for the purpose of an order to abolish the Anglo-Vernacular and Sanskrit schools at Dakore, Mr. G. S. Rao, with Mr. R. W. Desai, appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parekh. The petitioner applied to have the schools abolished, there being no surplus left by the Sansthan. The schools were established under the orders of the High Court of Bombay which directed that a portion of the surplus income of the Sansthan be applied for the maintenance of an English and a Sanskrit schools at Dakore. The applicant stated that the schools cost about a thousand rupees per year and that on account of famine in these years the Sansthan did not derive sufficient income or expenses to be incurred under the scheme laid down by the High Court. Further he added there was no necessity for the schools as there are two schools at Umreth and as a large part of the population of Dakore, who support themselves on alms, do not appreciate the value of education and the schools were therefore a burden on the revenues of Sansthan. The original application was heard by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who disallowed it. He held that he was not of opinion that the existence of the schools at Dakore was not a necessity. He could find that the people there, who are about 10,000 in number, did not care to educate their children in English. Against this order, an appeal was admitted in the High Court and the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that they ought not to dispose of the case unless they have the auditing of the accounts as contemplated by the scheme framed by the High Court in 1879. They must adhere to the provisions of the scheme. And as the scheme with reference to the school distinctly requires that no change or modification should be made in the management of the school unless on a report made of the accounts by the auditor following these provisions. Their Lordships reversed the order of the Subordinate Judge and remanded the suit for disposal according to law.

CUTTING A WOMAN'S NOSE.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a report of proceedings made by Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, District Magistrate of Kolaba, in a case against Gulkhan walad Mohamed Anwarkhen Pathan of Apte.

The accused was betrothed to the daughter of the complainant, but the match had been broken off. The accused begged of the complainant that she should forget all past events and celebrate the marriage. The complainant refused to comply with this request, whereupon the accused, taking out a knife, inflicted several wounds on the complainant's nose, face, and other parts of body. This caused permanent disfigurement of the complainant's face, Mr. Yeshwant Vinayak Randive, First Class Magistrate. Taluka Panvel, who tried the case, sentenced accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The papers in the case were called for by Mr. Kabraji on perusing the monthly criminal return of the Magistrate, as it appeared to him the sentence of six months' imprisonment was quite inadequate, having regard to the brutal manner in which the accused attacked the woman with a knife and cut off part of her nose, thereby causing permanent disfigurement. The reasons given by the Magistrate, Mr. Kabraji remarked, for passing such a light sentence were quite insufficient. The accused had no just reason to lose control of himself. Nor did the Magistrate award any compensation to the poor woman.

Their Lordships enhanced the sentence passed upon the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SAVALIA NAMAJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to some notices to the creditors and to amend the schedule.

RE KANKUCHAND MULCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, His Lordship granted the application.

RE SHANKAR BHAISHETT.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for an opposing creditor and Mr. Manker for the insolvent; and by consent his Lordship postponed the hearing of the matter till the next Court day.

RE PUNAMCHAND KALIANDAS SHA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

DISHONEST VILLAGE ACCOUNTANT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court have disposed of an appeal preferred by Bhagwant Narayan, who was convicted by Mr. F. J. Varley, Acting Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, or in default, one month's further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was Kulkarni of Gogalgaon about January 1907, committed criminal breach of trust, in his capacity of village accountant, in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 91-11-0, being sums paid by the villages in respect of "tagai" loans, and that he falsified the village accounts to screen his defalcations. Upon the evidence the Sessions Judge found that the accused committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the items specified in his capacity as a public servant, and that he falsified the village accounts to conceal his defalcations. Mr. Varley remarked that the offence was a very serious one, which there was reason to believe was much more common in villages than would be supposed from the infrequency of the complaints on the part of the villagers. In passing sentence, the Sessions Judge took into consideration the fact that the accused was an old man, and that the conviction would mean the close of his career.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

KIDNAPPING AND THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Salway charged Ramchandra Pandu (22), a Hindu, with kidnapping and theft. The evidence showed that on the 12th instant, the accused met Bhow Maruti (7), a Hindu boy, near his house at Elphinstone Road, and induced him to go with him to a lonely spot, where he removed from his person ornaments worth Rs. 14 and deserted him. About a week ago the boy and his father were walking along the road, when they saw the accused sitting on the roadside. The boy immediately recognised him and got him arrested. During the police inquiry it was ascertained that the accused had similarly robbed children on four previous occasions during the past three months and pledged the stolen property with two Hindus, named Nursu Limba and Khema Naga. The accused was convicted and senteneed to an aggregate term of sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Narsu and Khema were then charged with receiving stolen property. Mr. Pereira, Pleader, appeared for the first, and Mr. De Souza, Pleader, for the second accused. Narsu was fined Rs. 50; while Khema was discharged on the ground that he did not know that the ornaments he had purchased from the accused were stolen property.

LAUNCH OF AN "ANCHOR" LINER.

Messrs. D & W Henderson & Co., Ltd., launched from their Shipbuilding Yard at Meadowside, on Monday afternoon, a large steel screw steamer for the Indian Service of the Anchor Line, of the following dimensions:—Length, 440 feet; breadth, 53 feet; depth, 32·6 feet moulded, with a gross tonnage of 6,200 tons, and a deadweight capacity of 8,600 tons. The vessel, which has been built to the highest class of the British Corporation, will be fitted with triple-expansion engines, the cylinders being 29½, 49, and 81 inches diameter, with 4 ft. 6 in. stroke, and will have three large double-ended boilers working to a pressure of 180 lbs.

There will be ten powerful steam winches, one of them, with warping ends, being placed on the poop for facility in handling the vessel in port.

Everything possible has been done to enable the vessel to load and discharge large cargoes with despatch. All holds and tween decks are fitted with longitudinal girders supported by four vertical tubular pillars in each compartment.

The 'tween decks are unusually lofty, being 10 feet in height. The petty officers, cooks, and stewards will be accommodated in the topgallant forecastle, which is 48 feet long and the crew in the poop, which is also 48 feet long. The bridge deck extends to 156, feet. under which the engineers are berthed, and the remaining space is available for cargo or coal. The captain and officers will be berthed abaft of the navigating bridge on the boat deck. Superior accommodation has been provided on the bridge and promenade decks for 90 first class passengers in two and four-berth state-rooms, which are exceptionally large and airy. These are pointed enamel white, and are furnished with everything conducive to the comfort of passengers including electric fans.

At the fore-end of bridge deck the saloon is placed, which is a spacious apartment. The wood work is entirely of polished oak of light shade, with white plaster ceiling. The furnitnre is also of oak.

From the saloon a handsome double stairway leads to the music-room on the fore part of the promenade deck. This room is panelled in mahogany, enamelled white, the panels being decorated with artistic mouldings, and the ceiling covered with plaster of suitable pattern.

This room will also be used as the ship's library, and be furnished with the necessary bookcase, also piano and writing tables. On the after part of the promenade deck is the smoking room, This apartment is panelled in polished mahogany. The upholstery work is in moquette, and the ceiling is covered with plaster, From this room there is a special stair leading down to the accomodation on bridge deck.

Both music and smoking-rooms, in addition to sidelights, have large skylights for light and ventilation.

A nursery has been provided; also special accommodation for Ayahs.

The vessel is fitted throughout with electric light, including a searchlight for navigating the Suez Canal by night.

An insulated chamber for storing meat, vegetables, and fruit has been provided, the refrigerating machine being placed in the engine room.

As the vessel left the ways she was named "Elysia" by Miss Julia Henderson, The Castle, Ludlew.

The "Elysia" will be despatched from Glasgow and Liverpool on her first voyage to Bombay in September, and will be commanded by Captain Haig, late of the "Circassia." She is expected to make the passage in 22 days.

The "Times of Ceylon" says:—"The survey in connection with the Mannar Railway being completed, Mr. Stracy, the Chief Engineer and his assistants, Messrs. Mason, Powell, and Shelly, are at present at Bandarawella preparing the plans and estimates. This work is expected to go on till October. In the meantime, Mr. Hickey, Junior, is at Mannar taking bearings in connection with the bridging of the Rameswaram Channel."

HOW MUSIC AFFECTS BODY AND SOUL.

Professor Sarron, a Flemish musician, declares that he has just found out what Schopenhauer and Spencer practically gave up as being, in their day, at least, a well-nigh hopeless puzzle for philosophers to account for, namely, the essential nature of music, how it affects the body, and through the body the soul. Professor Sarron's theory is that the normally constituted sentient being has in his ear what are known as the 3,000 fibres of Corti, each of which is capable of responding to, on the averaga, some twenty-five different degrees of sound.

The fibres of all persons are not equally responsive, however. In some they are, except in the case of those fibres which respond to common sounds like noise or natural notes, of so primitive a kind as to be torpid. In others they are so highly developed as to be acute to all possible variations of a sound or series of sounds. With grreat composers or highly sensitive musical ears, there exists a capability of distinguishing every one of the twenty-five different sounds allotted to each of the 3,000 fibres. In persons with defective hearing, not more than from three or ten of the possible twenty-five sounds are distingnishable. The average musical ear, such as that of the common choir singer, can distinguish perhaps fifteen of the maximum.

Now you need only look at yourself in the glass to note the fact that if your physiognomy is normal, the aural or ear region of your headpiece is the widest part of that ornament, and that the upper and lower parts, below it, incline to narrow to point shape. On this phenomenon is built the theory that man heard long before he saw, even as kittens and pups still hear long before they acquire the ability to see. A further deduction from this theory is that the earliest possible ascendant of the species, as we know it, derived all his impressions from sound and none from sight. Consequently the ear is the most sensitive organ of the body, and that through which the psychic or mental portion of the brain is first affected. Had the eye been the organ which first came into use, we should be, æsthetically, as much affected by beautiful colours as we are by beautiful music.

Now, according to Professor Sarron, we who live upon the globe are, all unconsciously to ourselves, in a state of perpetual noise. Even if we were seated upon a sand dune in the Desert of Sahara, we should still be unconscious of the noise which really existed around us. And it would be strange that a globe which is revolving a velocity of nearly seventeen miles a minute should not make a particular hum of its own. Yet we have grown so accustomed to it that we are unconscious of it. Nature's sounds, when harmonised into music, strike upon the ear of man, travel to his brain, and relieve the unconsciously tired nervous system from the noise which is wearing it out.

Music is, therefore, on the Professor's showing, a relief from perpetual noise, which weighs upon us like a heavy atmosphere. Light or martial music relieves us, while sad music only adds to our burden. On this theory he would account for the bravery men show in going into battle to the sound of drum and fife, why men and women become ecstatic or tearful at the opera, and why children dance to the melodies of the barrel-organ.

"EDINBURGH CASTLE."

Mr. J. Hale Cridland, of Browns Town, Jamaica, writes to "T. P.":—

While writing to you I might mention a little information that I have picked up from Plummar's "Jamaica Geography." "There is a district in the Parish of St. Ann (Jamaica, B. W. I.) called Pedro, after Don Pedro d'Esquirel, the last resident (Spanish) Governor of Seville d'Oro, and the proprietor of this isle. In this district there lived a wretched creature named Hutchinson, a cold blooded murderer, who possessed a small property in this woodbound isle, on which stood a small and lonely turret which he designated "Edinburgh Castle."

A STRANGE MONSTER.

"The history of this strange monster realises everything that we read of ogres and such like incarnations of devils; he possessed a few negroes recently from Africa; them he made participators of his crimes. No traveller who attempted the defile on which stood 'Edinburgh Castle' ever escaped the bullet or the knife of this man, however poor or wretched that traveller might be. The needy wanderer would sometimes call for refreshments at the only habitation which for many miles had cheered his eyes, but it was the last he was ever destined to behold. The wealthy passenger was alike the mark and victim of his unerring aim from a loophole under which he was compelled to pass. It was not money, however, which he thus sought.

A FRIEND OF BURNS.

It was to gratify a strangely savage disposition excited by no intelligible motive, an unnatural detestation of the human race which the sight of blood and human agony alone could satisfy. He was, however, found out. He fled, and attempted to escape to Cuba in a canoe from Old Harbour; but he was fortunately picked up by Lord Rodney at sea, who handed him over to justice. No less than forty-seven watches were found in his chest belonging to a number of persons who had strangely disappeared in a few years. He left £100 in gold to erect a monument, and he wrote his own inscription for the marble. It reads thus:

"Lewis Hutchinson, hanged in Spanish Town, Jamaica, on the 16th morning of March, in the year of his Lord 1773, aged 40 years.

Their sentence, pride, and malice I defy,
Despise their power, and like a Roman die.

"This man is said to have been a friend of Burns the poet, and it was by his persuasion that Robert Burns almost became an adventurer to this island."

What a lot of excellent company we would have lost if Burns had gone visiting Hutchinson.

Craigenputtock, where Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" was written, has just been the scene of a notable wedding. The bride was Mary Carlyle, of Craigenputtock, a grandniece, of Carlyle, and the bridegroom, James Carlyle, a farmer, of Pingle, Dumfriesshire, a son of Carlyle's favourite nephew. Pingle is about four miles from Ecclefechan, Carlyle's birthplace, and this village is the original of the Entuphl of "Sartor Resartus."

Dr. Alois Kraus, Professor at Frankfurt Academy of Social and Commercial Sciences, who is making a tour in India for a study of the economic and geographical facts of the country, is on a visit to Simla. His mission has been announced to Provincial Governments, who have been requested to afford him facilities in his enquiries.

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HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

954-07 Matubhoy J and M Haji Cassum Jossaf and Co the firm vs The Akola and Mid India Spg Weav and Mfg Co Ld Kanga and P

For Trial on Merits.

581-04 Madhevji K and C Valbai vs Cullianji Sangjibhai Bhaishanker K G.

Long Causes.

332-07 Mehta and S Isuffally Noorbhai vs Mahomedally Jimaji Mandivala Jehangir and S.
816-05. Bhaishanker K and G. Cursondas Ladha vs Amichand Panalal Matubhai J and M.
405-06. Matubhai J and M Vadilal Vahalji vs Sonasha Rudasha Daphtary F and D.
966-07. Thakurdas and Co. Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co.
10-08. Jehangir G and B. Purshotam Dharamsey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V.
23-00. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotari vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khunderao L and M.
943-07. Crawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Morean and another Kanga and P.
410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford B and Co.
463-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.
627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Himmeneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.
582-07. Bicknell M. and R. Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhucandas Ardeser H D and Co.
754-07 In person. Khunderao Moreswar Vinayak vs Adam Abba Patel Mulla and M.
879-07 Mehta and S Hassanbhai Allao Mahomed vs Joshi Purshotom Ramji.
683-06 Little and Co Praujivandas Luckmidas vs Manecklal Nanabhai Payne and Co.
800-07 Ardesir H. D. and Co. D. R. Shroff vs Cooverji Jairam Bhaishunker K. and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

327-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Khunderao L. M. and C. M. and N. Part heard.
326-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Laxman Shiaji Deshmook and another Smetham B and Co Khunderao L and M C M and N.
670-08 Crawford B and Co, Alcock Ashdown and Co Ld vs The Shah Steam Navigation Co of India, Bicknell M and R.
For hearing Exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.
588-06 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Azam Goolam Hoosein Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

230-07 Kanga and P Haroon Adam vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.
302-07 Shamrao M and H Rustomji Jehangir vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.
58-04 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram Matubhoy J and M.
183-07 S A Tyabji Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Acquatina De Quadros Daphtary F and D.
663-08 Thakurdas and Co. Khimji Pragji vs Sunderji Arjun and Co the firm Madavji K and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

406-07. Mulla and M. Maneseh Jacob Msneseh vs Shapurji Hormusji Harver Jehangir G and E.

Reference for hearing.

1-04 J. C. G. Bowen Re. Land Acq. Act I of 1894 and re-Government and Devkaran Nanji Sorabji and J.

Long Causes.

887-07. Bicknell M and R. Ramdas Damoder vs Motilal Keshavsha.
12-08. Tyabji D and Co. Laloobai widow vs Mathoorabai widow Jehangir and S.
474-07 Crawford B. and Co. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. vs. R. D. Setlna and others Bicknell M. and R.
762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaji. In person.
678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Peerbai widow Daphtary F. and D.
182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chaghai widow and another Ardesir H. D. and Co.
421-151,171-07 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.
599-07 Mehta D. S. Chombai vs. Damaji Morobo Patel.
371-12-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Arizula Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.
542-06 Shamrao M and Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.
644-07 Bhaishanker K and G Pharbhudas Gangadas vs Madhowji Dayal Jehangir and S.
974-07—C P D'Cunha Thakorbai widow and another vs Tukaram Javji Patel Edgelow G W and Co.
493-01 Ardeser H B and Co. Hariram Mohanji vs Bai Lalbai widow Shamrao and H.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)
For Exparte Decree.

367-07. N. B. Vakil Shaik Esufalli Sulemanji Molla vs. Bai Koolsambai widow Tyabji D and Co.
372-07. N. B. Vakil Hakimji Adamji Lakdavala vs. Koolsambai widow Tyabji D. and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

419-08 Mulla and M Ahmed Ebrahim bin Shaiku Miya Koor vs Abdulla bin Alli Saheb Koor Payne and Co.
42-08 Shamrao M and H Kursondas Purshotamdas vs Mohanlal Poonjabhai Edgelow G W and Co.
71-08 In person Jamnabai widow vs Hunsraj Damoder Jehangir B and B.
82-08 Captain and N Vithal Hari Mohatri and others vs Shaik Haji Hussein BabaMiya Mehta and D.
50-08 Payne and Co Valibai widow vs Hunsa Narranji a firm Tyabji D and Co.
757-07 Payne and Co Bhaichand Hursath vs Ramrao Narayen Gorakshanker Little and Co.
239-06 Mansukhlal J and H Chaturbhoy Morarji vs Jivanbai widow W M B Chothia.
799-05 Matubhoy J and M Haji Sultanally Shustri vs Raghavji Cullianji.
811-07. Mehta and B Yeshwant Pandurang Mhatre vs. Jugonath Pandurang Mhatre Dikshit and S.
329-07. Wadia G and Co. Monghibai vs. Hiravahoo widow Dikshit D and S.
675-07. Little and Co. Damodhar Bhaskerji vs. Maria Policidade Antoneo Madhavji K and C.
198-08 Daphtary F and D Hurkhu Dhondiba vs R D Sethna S B and Co

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1908.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE meetings of the Seventeenth Universal Peace Congress gathered enthusiasm as they progressed. The Bishop of Carlisle replaced his brother of Hereford as preacher at the service in Westminster Abbey before the official opening of the Congress. He read a carefully prepared sermon on the text, inevitable on the occasion, "Blessed are the peace-makers for they shall be called the children of God." And then he proceeded without delay to give a full meed of praise to eminent soldiers, warriors and heroes generally, showing that he, at least, while exhorting to peace, did not consider that those who followed the calling of arms, and who distinguished themselves on the field of battle, were shut out from relationship with simple peace-makers. Indeed, so careful was the Bishop not to forget the pros and cons of his subject, that many came away feeling some cynical amusement at having listened to what they considered a fine war sermon. Nevertheless critically examined, the discourse did not incite to war, but carefully enumerated the blessings of Peace, national and domestic. The Bishop referred indeed to wars that had been waged for good ends, gloried in the overthrow, by the arbitrament of the sword, of tyrants, of evil institutions, while for a fight for freedom he expressed unbounded admiration. The full stop put by Waterloo to Napoleon's ambitious career was a risky reference in view of the vigorous "entente cordiale." Perhaps the Bishop was wise not to lose sight of the fact that a large section of the world—and of the Abbey congregation—has little sympathy with peace-makers and freely dub them faddists—while he urged the Peace Delegates to persevere and to foster the enthusiasm that inspired them as the only means of enforcing their theory of life on the Nations. The transept of Westminster Abbey was overflowing with the Delegates, their friends and the general congregation; seats were reserved for the unemployed, who came not in ones and twos, but in a compact body, many of them subsiding without loss of time into a peaceful sleep, on the comfortable benches. The Bishop of Carlisle had an opportunity on the morning following of addressing the Congress again at the Christian Conference to which that body was invited, and there he seemed more at his ease, spoke entirely for peace and good will among men, even allowing a vein of humour to pervade his oratory, other speakers following in various strains of pacification. The Delegates were that day much occupied in enrolling their names, paying their subscriptions and receiving the literature and cards for the numerous functions of the busy week. They seemed to enjoy the delay in this process, occasiond by the fact that the members of the Congress visiting London far outnumbered expectations and gave the officials and secretaries almost more than they could do to keep pace with the influx of men and women desiring enrolment.

It was comforting to see how English people have improved in the matter of foreign languages and how easily communication was established on a common ground of French or German, where not so many years ago an impassable barrier of gesture and despair would have risen up. The Reception to which Lord and Lady Courtney of Penwith invited the Delegates at the Hotel Metropole was a brilliant and most successful function at which some interesting short speeches were made by the noble host, by M. Zibelowski, M. Emil Arnand, M. Jaques Dumas, Monsignor Grosse for Archbishop Bourne, Professor Quidam, the President of the last Congress, and others. who expressed in different tongues their joy at the evident growth of a desire for Universal Peace. One of the two survivors of the Congress held in England eighteen years ago was able to testify to that expansion. The chief promoters of the Congress, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Moscheles, Mr. Newman, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Alexander and many others, were conspicuous in their attention to the foreign guests. The Deputation that waited on the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace came away delighted with the sympathy they there met with from the most eminent and successful Peace-maker in Europe. The order of proceedings at the big meeting in the Queen's Hall was somewhat disturbed during the speech of Mr. Lloyd-George by ladies in different parts of the house demanding "Votes for Women," "Peace with Honor," or "Common Justice" and being forcibly ejected or carried out by the stewards. These interruptions sadly impeded the flow of the Chancellor's eloquence, which perforce resolved itself into a series of efforts to resume where he had to break off while the din died down. One of his most telling points was that in which he declared that his principle as Chancellor of the Exchequer was to give less money for the production of suffering and more money for the reduction of suffering. The only part of his speech that got a chance of soaring freely above the common sense level, which is Mr. Lloyd-George's strong point, was his impassioned peroration in which he adjured the nations of the world to employ the four millions sterling they now spent on preparations for war, in raising humanity from the quagmire of misery and despair in which so large a section of the human race are plunged. Thereafter the speaker hurried away to protect a peaceful little Bill—the Old Age Pensions Bill—that was having a stormy career in the House of Lords and was just then being discussed by noblemen who thought a little money might be saved off pensions for old people to provide more money for killing young ones. Lord Cromer's amendment, limiting the life of the Bill to seven years—until 1915—was passed that evening by a distinct majority, not quite so bad, from Mr. Lloyd-George's point of view, as a defeat.

On the departure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the voice of the suffragette was heard no more in the Queen's Hall. The Baroness von Suttner, delegate from Vienna, addressed the meeting in a sweet and reasonable voice and speech. Dr. John Clifford, enthusiastic and eloquent, spoke fervently of the phenomenal success of the Peace party in late years and vouched for the triumph of its aims in the near future. He carried his audience with him with the unmistakeable facility of an old and practised hand, fearlessly poured forth sentiments that the Press must have shuddered to hear, and was rewarded by vociferous applause. He flew at the throat of the *Daily Mail*, so to speak, for its constant blowing of the coals of international jealousy in order to increase its circulation and fill its already bursting coffers. "I would not touch the *Daily Mail* with a pair of tongs," said the venerable Dr. Clifford, and up rose a chorus of applause. The paper in question must be delighted at this unexpected advertisement. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was to have spoken, but had to return to his duller Parliamentary duties before his turn came. Dr. W. Evans Darby, with consummate tact, when asked to speak, expressed admiration for all that had been previously said and begged leave to add ditto. That the meeting evoked far greater interest than any previous Peace demonstration was evinced by the number of well-known persons who could be seen in the Hall. Dr. Clifford's warning that the dangers of popularity for the Peace party might be more difficult to live through than the jeers and contempt that had been showered on them in the past, may be useful. There was glorious weather for the excursion to Windsor, and the meeting for young people at the Queen's Hall was both interesting and successful; while the mornings were taken up with conferences in different languages and in seeing the sights of London. On the whole, the Peace Delegates from the wide world have had a good time and been thoroughly well occupied during their week in London, and "Punch" will be able to say, as it did of the Pan-Anglican Conference, that not one of the crowd was taken before a magistrate for disorderly conduct.

THE METRE-GAUGE AND KARACHI.

THE question of bringing the metre-gauge from Hyderabad, Sind, to Karachi has occupied the attention of Government at various times during the past ten years. The subject has obtruded itself now with double force owing to the breaches on the Karachi-Rohri section of the North-Western Railway's main line which resulted in the total suspension of goods traffic in and out of Karachi, from 9th July to 4th August. The metre-gauge systems which at present terminate at Hyderabad, 110 miles from Karachi, cover an enormous area of country in Rajputana, the Lower Punjab, the United Provinces and Central India. Their extreme radii as far as Karachi interests are concerned may be taken as Bhatinda, Delhi, Agra and Ahmedabad. Figures show that during the busy months of May, June, and July, the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway brings into Hyderabad for transhipment to Karachi a daily average of well over a thousand tons; of which it has frequently happened that the North-Western Railway has only been able to carry on about two-thirds. Such transhipment as the North-Western Railway does effect is probably to a considerable extent at the expense of its own through-traffic. The delays that ensue are disastrous both to the metre-gauge systems and to the traders concerned. At the present moment extensive developments of irrigation and light railways are taking place in the areas served by the metre-gauge, and the schemes of the Karachi Port Trust have urgently to be considered. If a site for a Karachi terminus is not at once allocated, it is difficult to see how room can ever afterwards be found. A curious error that has affected the question may here be noted. Some four years back the Railway Board enquired of the Karachi Port Trust if they proposed to run the metre-gauge on to their wharves. The Port Trust, of course, replied in the negative. Extraordinarily enough, this was taken by Government to mean that the weight of Karachi commercial opinion was against the extension of the metre-gauge into Karachi at all! It has never, of course, been proposed to complicate further the working of the Port Trust wharves by the introduction of a second series of railway line. It has, however, long been desired that the metre-gauge should be extended to Karachi. If the terminus were to be on the Port Trust premises, the question of site would perhaps be simplified, but this is out of the question. The vast bulk of produce brought down to Karachi by Rail is invariably unloaded and manipulated before being sent on to the wharves for shipment. Direct access to the wharves is therefore of no consequence as well as out of the question. Had the metre-gauge system already been extended into Karachi the suspension of goods traffic for nearly a month (fear of a recurrence of which still has a paralysing effect on all Karachi business) could hardly have occurred. For even if the floods had affected both Railways, it is certain that temporary repairs to the light railway could have been effected within a few days if not hours. The question of finance is generally the stumbling block in the way of all Railway development in this country, and the fact that the proposed line will cost a matter of a quarter of a million sterling would have to be faced. But we understand that the Sind Light Railways Co., Limited, is prepared without any Government guarantee to take over the whole business on such terms as may be arranged according to the usual Government conditions. We have every confidence, therefore, that this pressing question will be settled to the complete satisfaction of the Karachi commercial community before the close of the year. Looked at from the broadest and most distant point of view, we do not know any Railway matter in the country requiring more urgent attention and more prompt decision.

A TREMENDOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

THE details just received of the record voyage of the "Indomitable" show that it has been a far greater performance than anyone with a knowledge of past naval steaming dared to hope for, and while it is true that she has not beaten the great Cunarders, even for the shorter distance, the feat is one that will stand as a monument to the designers, the builders, and those who have worked the ship so well. The distance that the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania" are in the habit of traversing across the Atlantic is just short of 3,000 knots, while the "Indomitable" only had to keep up full speed for 1,684 knots, and the best average of the Liners has been 25·01 against the 24·86 of the Cruiser, but when everything is taken into consideration it can only be said that it is a magnificent success. The first reports gave the distance run as 2,880 knots, which, in conjunction with the time occupied, also erroneously given as 5 days 18 hours 40 minutes, would work out at some 20½ knots per hour, and we must confess that this is just what we expected her to average. The close approximation to her designed full speed is due to the greater power of endurance of turbine engines, and it must be remembered also that the whole ship's company turned to in order to feed the boilers with coal, which, of course, would be out of the question if a period of hard steaming was expected to precede a naval action in war-time. Lieutenant Bellairs' enquiry in the House of Commons was an entirely superfluous one, as not only is such a test of a new type of ship most useful in ascertaining her powers, but anything like this that will help to sustain the public interest in the doings of the Navy is well worth the cost of the coal expended. We shall be interested to hear what was the best day's run of the "Indomitable," as details of the best run of four hours is not much use. Incidentally she made another warship record by establishing communication with the Scilly Isles at a distance of 1,600 miles by wireless telegraphy. Fresh proofs arrive in quick succession that the Navy is, so far from "going to the dogs," as certain people are fond of asserting, in an unprecedented state of efficiency.

No further raids have occurred on the Mohmand frontier.

TENDERS for the new Port Trust Loan will be opened at 1 p.m. to-day at the Trustees' Office, Ballard Road.

H. H. MAHARAJA SCINDIA of Gwaliar left Bombay for Gwalior on Wednesday evening.

MR. SIMEON TITLOW, who lives at Ringland, possesses a remarkable domestic record. He is now eighty-three years of age, and has 117 direct descendants living, comprising five sons, five daughters, seventy grandchildren, and thirty-seven great-grandchildren.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMAN'S ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AND MILITARY STRENGTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, AUGUST 7.

Recent official Reports on the School System of the largest German Federal State, viz. Prussia, prove extraordinary progress within the last fifteen years even in this State where compulsory attendance was introduced nearly two centuries ago. The most reliable measure of efficiency for any primary school system is perhaps the number of classes through which any child has to pass in the average of all schools. For not only does the increase of classes bring a corresponding addition to the teaching staff, but more advanced pupils may with a larger number of classes be easily separated from the slow learners and brought to a higher standard. Now even in Prussia nearly one half of all village schools had only one class in 1891; in 1906 this figure was reduced to one-third. On the other hand, the fully developed primary schools with the regulation number of 6 or 7 or even 8 classes amounted in 1891 to 6 2-3 percents of all primary schools, while in 1906 they came up to ten percents.

That the progress has been more marked in the towns where there is a sufficient number of children of school age goes without saying. More than six classes were counted in ten per cents of the town school in 1891. In the last year 40 percents of them had more than six classes. In the open country five separate classes may be considered a high standard for a school. If we inquire how many children had the privilege of attending so well equipped village schools, we find that there were 300,000 in 1891 and 900,000 in 1907. Even village schools with 7 or 8 classes are on record. Fifteen years ago they could accommodate 23,000 pupils, while now there are 350,000 children attending such full developed village schools. Within the last fifteen years the attendance of fully developed schools in the open country could therefore rise to fifteen times its former number.

These figures will be sufficient to prove the progress made in Prussia as regards primary education. In the other federal States the same test may be applied with similar results. The better average education secured by the better equipped schools offers many advantages at the same time; for the individual subject it is of great consequence that he has better chances in the economic struggle for life, while the State gains in military strength by a more efficient school system. It will be remembered that in 1866 when Prussia surprised the world by beating Austria so quickly, the popular verdict was expressed in the formula. "It was the Prussian schoolmaster who won the battle of Sadowa." Undoubtedly that was a gross exaggeration. The reorganisation of the Prussian Army by King William I. and his Minister of War Count Roon, the genius of Moltke, the statescraft of Bismarck and even the superiority of the needle-gun were factors that could not be overlooked. Nevertheless there was a grain of truth in the praise of the schoolmaster. We may take it for granted that with everything else being equal, of two equally brave armies under equally circumspect generalship with equally efficient armament that army whose men in the rank and file have a decided superiority in education will also gain the victory.

But we wish to call attention to quite another point. As is well-known the natural increase of population is so large in Germany that the additional strength of the Army cannot keep pace. The number of able-bodied young men who are exempted for that reason is getting larger from year to year. If now an eight years' course in the primary schools produces satisfactory results, it may be possible to give to the best graduates of the best schools of this type the privilege of serving only one year in the army, as the scholars of secondary schools enjoy it already. Then the number of trained soldiers could be correspondingly increased without any additional cost.

I do not know whether the German Military authorities will sooner or later adopt such a policy. But so much is certain that at least a possibility exists of going much further than any other nation, if the recent *rage du nombre* would be carried to an extreme.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

The unsuccessful general strike of July 30th will probably gain a similar importance for the domestic history of France as the famous "June-battle" of the year 1848. It has been brought to light that the workmen were misused by the Secretaries of "Confederation generale du travail" for serving a "principle" that M. Griffulhes and his ambitious colleagues hoped to develop into a system by which they should become the Dictators of the French Republic. A series of remarkable events during the last few years suggested to those demagogues the idea that nowadays open rebellion was not only free from danger in France but the best means for imposing their will on the authorities by a new kind of terrorism.

In reality the influence of these paid Secretaries who a few years ago were workmen themselves upon the masses is insignificant enough. That was clear from the failure of their attempt at organising a real General Strike on the first of May, 1907, when only a small fraction of Paris labourers responded to their bugle-call for a large demonstration. Nevertheless the "Confederation Generale du Travail" claimed the decisive voice in the deliberations of the Socialistic Party, and managed to frighten the good citizens of Paris so much by bragging threats, that many people in memory of the Electricians' and Bakers' strikes of some years ago heaped up victuals and kerosene oil in their pantries so as to be prepared for any emergency. Moreover, the anarchistic leaders took it for granted that after the experience made with the troops when ordered to charge the wine-growers in Southern France and the church-people who tried to frustrate the Act of Inventarisation of Ecclesiastical property, the authorities of the Republic would not dare employ soldiers again for the maintenance of order against riotous strikers. Nor did it in their opinion seem likely that the troops would obey orders if the sympathy of their compatriots were appealed to by the striking demonstrators. The Government certainly did not wish to give new fuel to the anti-military agitation and exhorted the troops not to use their weapons except in self-defence. It was therefore very easy for the Secretary to boast of a moral victory whenever a demonstration was brought to a close without military interference and to talk of another "exercise" of the workmen for future mobilisations.

In this calculation there was, however, something wanting. The leaders could not wait for favourable opportunities for displaying their battle array, but thought it expedient to excite artificial fights of workmen against their employers. They were overjoyed when they succeeded in persuading the stokers of the Seine steamers to strike in the midst of the hot season, so that the middle class Parisians were deprived of their pleasurable water trip to St. Cloud at twopence. Every fortnight the navvies were induced to take a holiday, it suited the agitators very well that the Contractors felt that a hindrance. But with such pricks the Secretaries of the "Confederation" who are the recipients of a stipend of altogether £1,000 a year from the Trade Unions (called "Syndicats" in French) hardly helped the cause of the workmen. They fell much behind the times with their recommending the "Sabotage," i.e., an exaggerated Ca'canny principle to the mill-hands, or even hinted to the tricks by which any machinery may be brought out of order without danger of detection for the ill-doer. Thirdly the recommended noisy actions at the commencement of every strike. Unfortunately the masses at Draveil-Vigneux took the hint and threw not only stones but erected clumsy barricades and fired pistols on the military. That was evidently going too far. The Government now found it necessary to prosecute the ring-leaders. Eight Secretaries of the "Confederation du Travail" are now awaiting trial on a charge of high treason or sedition.

This energetic step of the Government does not even satisfy Public opinion. We are astonished that even such radical advocates of Socialism as the three papers "Action," "Lanterne" and "Aurore" demand the dissolution of the whole mischievous organisation. We may quote only one sentence from the "Lanterne" to show the turn of general indignation: "The Republic and Freedom cannot tolerate such abominations." The demonstrations of the strikers are declared equivalent to malicious acts directed against the safety of the State. The Government is implored to use the new arrangements for a General Strike as basis of a most rigorous prosecution, the "Confederation having forfeited its privilege as a legally recognised organisation.

It is not yet certain whether the Government will follow the advice tendered from most unexpected quarters. So much is, however, certain that Trade Unionism has suffered a severe blow by these agitators of Rebellion, standing nominally at the head of the "Syndicats." The experience of these eight secretaries now in prison may, however, be useful not only for themselves but for other socialistic leaders who when appealing to force believe in the possibility of gaining anything but a considerable strengthening of the powers that be.

THE PHOENICIANS AND AFRICA.

Two Scarabees now offered to the Collections of Egyptian Antiquities are much talked of in the learned circles of France and Germany. For they are supposed, by their inscriptions, if combined with another Scarabee preserved in the Musee Guinet in Paris, to afford conclusive evidence that King Neku II. of Egypt not only ordered some Phoenician sailors to circumnavigate Africa but that these mariners accomplished the task sailing eastwards from Bubastis and returning there from the west after three years' absence in the 12th year of the reign of King Neku II. (595 B.C.) Thereby the report contained in Herodotus' second book would be confirmed and all critical doubts set aside. Unfortunately the examination of these interesting inscriptions has proved them to be forgeries. Two Berlin Egyptologists have carried through a careful enquiry into the origin of the scarabees, and their report to the Royal Academy leaves no doubt that some clever forgers have been at work. Nevertheless these alleged finds of great historical importance are every now and then called attention to by some interested person. The inducement for fabricating these forgeries is easily explained. Even in the latest large "Historians' History of the World" we find the passage of Herodotus twice quoted; once as unreliable gossip and the second time as containing intrinsic evidence of truth. How valuable would these Scarabees appear to us, if they really corroborated the latter view.

L. ASCH.

THE first race on Saturday next in the Poona Seventh Extra Meeting will take place at three o'clock.

THE rule to the Crown to show cause, why a certificate should not be granted on certain specified points of law to Mr. Bal Ghangadhar Tilak, convicted in the last Sessions of the Bombay High Court under Sections 124A and 153A of the Penal Code, that his was a fit case to go to the Privy Council, has been made returnable on Wednesday, the 2nd September, when it will be argued on its merits, both sides being present.

YESTERDAY, before an Appeal Bench consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the appeal of Dhondu Kashinath Phadke was heard, Phadke had been convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of sedition under Sec. 124A., and was sentenced to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment. In view of this being the accused's first offence and the character of the articles being comparatively not very vehement, their Lordships, while confirming his conviction, reduced the sentence to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE REFORMS IN TURKEY.

IZZET PASHA'S SAVINGS.

Remarkable Interview.

SECRET POLICE OFFICIAL'S VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

A remarkable interview is published with Zia Pasha, late head of the Turkish Secret Police, who is now in London.

Zia Pasha approves the Young Turks, but admits that they can never forgive him, as he, at the bidding of his superiors, during his term of office, caused the "disappearance" of 170 prominent Turks.

He says that Izzet Pasha, who is also in London, has saved £1,500,000, which is invested abroad.

SIR GERARD LOWTHER'S RECEPTION.

Large Attendance.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Sir Gerald Lowther, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, held his first reception to-day, which was largely attended by the Ministers and high civil and military functionaries.

AMERICAN BOGUS SALES.

Failure of a Large Firm.

HUGE LIABILITIES.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The large firm of brokers, Messrs. A. O. Brown and Company, of New York, have suspended payment.

The liabilities have not yet been announced, but they are believed to amount to millions of dollars.

The firm has been under investigation in connection with alleged bogus sales for the purpose of misleading speculators.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE IN GERMANY.

Friendly Reception by Burgomasters.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at Hamburg, paid tribute to German courtesy and hospitality, and said that, though he was travelling privately, the Burgomasters and merchants of various cities had received and welcomed him. He was convinced that the Germans had a genuine desire to be friendly with Great Britain.

ITALY AND GERMAN.

Meeting of Ministers.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

Signor Tittoni, who is staying at Reichenhall, in Bavaria, to-day went to Berchtesgaden to visit Herr Schoen, the German Foreign Secretary.

MOROCCAN NEWS.

Abdel Aziz refuses to Abdicate.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

There is great jubilation at Tangier. The mountaineers are entering the town and mingling with the inhabitants in their rejoicings. Perfect order is maintained.

All the diplomatists have wired to their respective Governments asking for instructions as to the recognition of Mulai Hafid.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

It is reported that Abdel Aziz refuses to abdicate and intends to collect a fresh army.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The New Immigration Treaty.

REPORTED FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Washington telegraphs that it is reported on good authority that Japan has practically refused to assent to the American proposals to negotiate a new Immigration Treaty.

It is regarded as certain, in the event of a definite failure of the negotiations, that an Exclusion Bill will be introduced into Congress in December.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

A Precious Acquisition.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The Trustees of the National Gallery have purchased from Lord Talbot de Malahide, for £25,000, a family group by Frans Hals.

ANARCHY IN TABRIZ.

Promiscuous Assassinations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

A telegram from the "Times'" correspondent at Tabriz states that a period of promiscuous assassinations has now been reached.

Two prominent merchants have been murdered in the streets.

SOUTH AFRICAN COAL.

Proposed Development.

INDIA'S AID SOUGHT.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Johannesburg states that the colliery owners of the Middelburg district have sent a representative to Aden and India to develop the bunker trade between the East Coast of Africa and the West Coast of India and Ceylon through Delagoa Bay.

The Government is giving active assistance.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The death is announced of Sir Eyre Shaw.

[The late Sir Eyre Massy Shaw was the once well-known Irishman who controlled the London Fire Brigade. His father was an Irish country gentleman, resident at Monkstown Castle. Sir Eyre Shaw was educated at Dr. Coghlan's School and at Trinity College, Dublin. He became Captain of the North Cork Rifles; and Chief Constable and Chief of the Fire Brigade in Belfast. In 1861 he won the important post of Chief of the Fire Brigades in London; and for thirty years his name was one of the most familiar in the Metropolis. Sir Eyre was an enthusiast, and he wrote numerous brochures on fires, fire appliances and fire brigades. He was seventy-eight years of age.]

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The death is announced of Sir George Bruce, the noted Railway engineer.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Indian Representative.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

The following Press Communique was issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry:—Intimation has been received that His Majesty's Government have sanctioned the appointment of a representative of the British Indian community to the Legislative Council of the East African Protectorate.

"SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR."

Lecture by Major Thuillier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

General Scott presided at a lecture on the siege of Port Arthur delivered before the United Service Institution here to-day by Major Thuillier in the presence of a large audience.

The lecturer gave an interesting account of the Port Arthur operations, criticising the tactics of both the Japanese and Russians, and concluding that, had the Russians succeeded in beating the Japanese fleet at sea, the results of the campaign might have been very different.

A discussion followed, in which Colonel Bower, Central Asian Explorer and lately Commandant of the Body-Guard of the British Legation at Pekin, challenged this view on the ground that even had such an event occurred, the Russians would have been quite unable to follow it up in the only manner which would have been effectual, namely, by invading Japan.

Points raised by other speakers included: (1) The decision of Japan not to restore the Russian fortifications, but to confine defence works to the sea face; (2) the smallness of the effects produced upon the works by the heavy guns used; and (3) the question as to whether the Russian garrison had sufficient small arm ammunition at the time of the surrender to have enabled them to hold out for any material period longer.

IMPROVEMENT OF SIMLA.

Various Alignments Proposed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

It is understood that one full Pioneer regiment, and either half of a second Pioneer regiment or two companies of Sappers are now likely to be employed during the coming winter upon the long-talked-of Simla improvements. They will most probably commence upon the new road round Summer Hill and afterwards proceed to improve the gradient of the Mall below Ava Lodge and to make a much-needed bridle path to connect West Simla with Annadale, taking off below the guard-house of Viceregal Lodge and opening up useful building sites upon Yarrows Spur.

An improved alignment for the approach to Kainthu Spur, which is to take off near the Volunteer Head-quarters and join the existing road and for an approach to Elysium Spur, which will take off below Winscottie and join the existing road in the dip below Lakka Bazar are also understood to be contemplated, besides an improved alignment for a road to connect the quarter about the United Service Club with Barnes Court and the Convent.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Mr. Subramania Iyer's Case.

BAIL REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 26.

Mr. T. Rungachariar, Vakil, on behalf of Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, this morning, applied to his Lordship the Chief Justice for the release of his client on bail.

The Court was crowded and special police arrangements were made to prevent overcrowding.

The application was opposed by Mr. Nugent Grant, Acting Crown Prosecutor, on behalf of Government.

Mr. Rangachariar began by giving details of the offences with which Mr. Subramania Iyer was charged and proceeded to deal with articles which formed the subject of the charge. The vakil afterwards gave some particulars of accused's career and submitted the accused was not likely to evade trial in a court of justice. Mr. Subramania Iyer was 55 years of age, was suffering from heart-disease, dyspepsia and leprosy as certified by the doctors. Having regard to the accused's age, his past career, and the state of his health he asked his Lordship to exercise his discretion and release the accused on bail.

The Crown Prosecutor opposed the application and urged various grounds for not granting bail.

His Lordship asked him not to cover general grounds, but confine himself to special circumstances.

The Crown Prosecutor then stated that there were serious charges pending against accused. The offence was a political offence punishable with transportation for life and the temptation to break bail might be strong, as his Lordship knew if accused escaped to Pondicherry the offence being not extraditable the ends of justice would be defeated.

His Lordship said he would not trouble the Crown Prosecutor any further and passed the following order:—I am not prepared to make any order for bail. The state of health of the accused no doubt will receive due consideration at the hands of the proper authorities. This application is dismissed.

The Seditious Leaflet Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, AUGUST 26.

Hotelal and Ram Swarap's trial in connection with the seditious leaflet is postponed to the 31st instant.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

The Mozufferpore Outrage.

BARENDRA COMMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

Barendra Kumar Ghose, brother of Arabinde Ghose, one of the Manicktolla gang of anarchists, was to-day committed by Mr. Birley, Magistrate of Alipore, for trial at the Sessions, for abetment of the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy at Mozufferpore on the 30th April last.

COIMBATORE OUTBREAK.

Superintendent's Prompt Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 26.

Regarding the recent outbreak in the Coimbatore Jail, it appears that three convicts obtained access to the Gaoler's office in the Tower and attacked Gaoler Minchall with a knife.

The latter's two children ran out and gave the alarm. The Gaoler and one convict got out, and the former fastened the door on the other two.

The escaped convict then seized a crowbar and broke the door locks and set the two other convicts free. All three armed themselves with tent poles, and broke open another ward, and when the Superintendent, Mr. Gadsden, appeared on the scene, 200 convicts were running about, not knowing what to do next.

Mr. Gadsden ordered them to their cells and shot one ringleader who refused. By this time the convicts were trying to climb the walls, and when the warders opened fire they scuttled back to their cells.

The two men in the office had barricaded themselves in with furniture, and one who stood with a knife in his hand ready to kill the first warder who entered, was shot through the hand, and both were then secured.

Chidambaram Pillai, the Tinnevelly seditionist, who was recently sentenced to transportation for life, is an inmate of this Jail.

MURDER OF A SERVANT.

Mukhtear Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 26.

A Khulna telegram says that Sosibusan Roy, the mukhtear who is charged with the murder of his servant, Kader Shaik, has been released on bail by the District Judge.

SIR LOUIS DANE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Simla on tour via Kulu and Sukit on 6th October and will instal the young Rajas of Sukit.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Submersion Imminent.

NEW SITE TO BE SELECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

A telegram of yesterday's date, from Dera Ghazi Khan, shows that the Indus has again risen, and is eroding rapidly.

The bed of the stream is now only some 40 yards from the houses of the city, standing on a promontory, that is in danger of being washed away bodily. The people, however, have had plenty of warning of the possibility of this catastrophe, and, even should the houses go, there should be no loss of life, as there has been time for them to remove their possessions.

The question of selecting a new site for the city is now being considered.

THE KALAT COLUMN.

Army Signallers Despatched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 26.

About forty native signallers left Quetta to-day for Kalat under a British officer.

This must mean that the Kalat Column is about to advance southward from Kalat into the disturbed area, and the signalling parties will be used to maintain communication with their base at Kalat.

THE MILITARY BALL.

A Brilliant Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 26.

The Military Ball, given by General Alderson and officers of the Poona and Kirkee Garrisons, came off at the Gymkhana Club to-night and was a brilliant function. Between five and six hundred were the guests of about one hundred and fifty hosts.

H. E. the Governor arrived at eleven o'clock with a Government House party.

The Somersets and Northamptons bands played the dance music in turn, while the band of the 121st Pioneers played during supper.

Three special trains conveyed the guests from Bombay and other parts of the Presidency.

The Club was never so magnificently decorated with the arms of the different branches of the service and with extraordinary devices in armoury.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

More Breaches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

Continuous heavy rain has caused more breaches in the line between Khonghara and Khodri, on the Katni Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

The booking of through traffic, except for passengers and their personal luggage, has been stopped until further notice. Passengers will have to tranship.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 26.

Sir Louis Dane is appointed Honorary Colonel of the North-Western Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant Dunsterville, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army, and posted to the 2nd Lancers.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, AUGUST 26.—Colonel Brown, R. I. Regt., from Meerut.

Lieut.-Col. Vores, R.F.A., from Meerut.

DEPARTURES, AUGUST 26.—Capt. Vaughan, R.A.M.C., to Malappuram.

Lieut.-Col. Stuart, R.A.M.C., to Neemuch.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

"Miss Hook of Holland."

THE musical comedy stage has had few additions to its repertoire in recent years which can be compared to "Miss Hook of Holland" which was produced last night. It boasts not only powerful music but—of all things—a plot, and the plot is well carried out so that it lasts out the evening without the introduction of an entirely unnecessary music hall performance to fill up time. The play went with a right good swing last night, but one thing marred the evening, namely the execrable arrangements made outside the Theatre for finding one's carriage. The performance was good for the evening to be spoiled by even so important a fault, but for that the onus does not lie with the Theatre Management.

The performance lasted so long that it is impossible to give a full account of the play itself; suffice it to say that not a single minute of the evening dragged and that the end was reached long before anyone had had time to think of train. The whole performance reflects the very greatest credit on Mr. Fred. Coyne who not only played "Mr. Hook" in a way that kept the part fresh, instead of its being a slavish imitation of that excellent comedian, Mr. G. P. Huntly, but also produced the play, and we can only say that it proved one of the best put on plays that Mr. Bandmann has given us. As 'Sally' Miss Constance Lait was an excellent exponent, but of special parts the chief award must be given to Miss Karkeek for the "Petticoat" song which more than deserved the encores which were asked for and generously given. Praise of no mean degree, too, must be given to Mr. Frank Danby for his playing of "Simon Slinks," a really capital conception. A word too must be given to what is unusual in a touring company, the singing of the male chorus. Mr. Bandmann is lucky in the members he has secured, for they give a really good backing to his stars.

To-night "Amasis" will be played and the book is an exceptionally clever one.

NASIK NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUGUST 25.

Since writing my last letter from Nasik the opening month of the Simhast Festival at Trimbak has passed off without trouble and many pilgrims have come and gone; but though the chief rush is over the traffic is still pretty heavy and provisions still dear. The well-to-do condition of some of the Northern India Gosavis who possess land as Imam in the Punjab is a source of wonder to the Deccan ryots accustomed as they are to their local men who subsist by begging only, and the fact that these strangers live an ascetic life and also give in charity has earned for them the reputation of being able to manufacture gold which naturally increases the respect felt for them. A striking procession, in the centre of which walked a noted saint, came down the Trimbak Road in the first week of August. This man stood well over six feet and towered above his disciples who numbered over 50 and waved peacock feather fans near his head as he went, while certain bystanders ran forward to kiss his feet. Two days were spent in traversing the eighteen miles from Trimbak.

With only a fortnight before the Golf week it is satisfactory to be able to chronicle in these notes that the owner of our late Honorary Secretary's bungalow has abandoned his attitude, and for a fairly heavy consideration has placed his bungalow at the disposal of the Club from the 1st to 15th September. There should therefore be plenty of accommodation for men especially, as I learn rooms have been given up in the club lately, and we hope this will lead to a record attendance. Visitors to Nasik will doubtless be glad to avail themselves of a seat in one of two excellent motor-cars which now run to and from the railway station. What with the scarcity of tongas due to the remunerative rate obtained from well-to-do pilgrims, and to the mortality in overworked tonga ponies, this new service has come at the right time and is most welcome.

We have been treated lately to our usual light showers, recurring at its intervals during the day, while our greens, especially the new one, made to relieve the congestion at the third tee, which has been facetiously termed Clapham junction, are thirsting for a good heavy downpour. Without this, I fear, no roller nor the brand new mowing machine now operating can make golfers do otherwise than sigh for good 'browns'. On the 8th August Mr. Mackenzie scored his third win in local matches with 2 up to Bogey, the other players being nowhere, while Mrs. Boyd from Bombay was 'all square' on the ladies' links. On the 22nd The August Bronze Medal was competed for, and won by Mr. Meade with a score of 95—8=87, no scratch player being better than 92. Mrs. Van Someren won the ladies' prize with 49—7=42, a win well deserved as she had finished several times in the first three without being previously successful. I learn from the Honorary Secretary that the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways have kindly granted return concession tickets this year to golfers coming for the week, at a single fare from the 4th September. This will enable travellers who start early for a practise game, before the 7th September dawns, to avail themselves of the cheap tickets. The mess will also be open from the 4th proximo. Licensed caddies have this year received a brass badge with number to facilitate identification in the case of complaints received, and efforts are being made to stop the sale of balls found, except to the club, for subsequent redemption by their lawful owners.

Turning to other topics the station were entertained at a most enjoyable dance given by Mr. Williams at his bungalow. The music was supplied by a few members of the Band of the Royal Scots from Devlali, and while these sons of Mars partook of well-earned refreshment, some of our local talents treated us to vocal music—a most pleasing innovation. Another dance is rumoured in the near future. At cricket, thanks to a Bombay Gymkhana player, we easily won our return match against the Mission, lost the Devlali match away, and beat Bhusaval at home. The majority of the tennis and badminton matches are still undecided, only ladies' singles in the former having been won by Miss Wray, who owed 30 and played an excellent game. My next letter should contain details of the first day's play in the week, and I have to-day been asked to call on all members who are hesitating whether to take a week in, what has been this rainy season, really bracing air, to make up their minds quickly, as much room is not now left.

PROPOSED LOYALTY MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is better late than never, and my co-religionists are all agog to call a public meeting to mark their sense of tangible and hitherto unswerving loyalty towards the Crown by a public avowal of their inveterate apathy and aversion against the late disturbance of tranquility, little short of rebellion. I heartily approve of it, more so when I see that they are falling in the same view I took, as expressed in my letter of the 24th ultimo, in your journal, as the riotous bearing of the Hindus against the Government as highly reprehensive. Now that order and peace is restored all classes of people vie with each other to iterate their fealty to the British Raj, which shows that their better sense has prevailed. With all that, had the mill-owners and other opulent, influential natives, the leading lights of the day, adopted some such measures as would have silenced the vulgar mob and the mill-hands, and dissuaded them from forming into unlawful assemblies for mischief, such a step would have been considered as co-operation with the Government in restoring order and peace and would have doubly redounded to their credit as loyal citizens with glittering appendage, and worthy of the distinctions. Past cannot be recalled. However, the natives would take a lesson that any mischief directed against the Government wittingly or unwittingly would lead to self-destruction and the maldoers would be branded with the ignominious epithets of the "disloyal" and "ingrate." At any rate this exhibition of loyalty would be cordially welcome by all.—Yours, &c.,

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPVALA.

TICCA GHARRY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read in the daily newspapers of Bombay the notification of the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, dated 6th August 1908, accepting a suggested enhancement by the Police Commissioner of Bombay of the fares to be charged in future for public Victorias and Shigrams, but subject to the previous inviting of public criticism.

As the new scale is stated in the letter to Government of the Police Commissioner to be based on six annas per mile, instead of the present four annas per mile, I beg to state that in my opinion any such sudden and enormous enhancement of 50 per cent. will only defeat its professed and proper object of improving the status of the victoria driver and the profit of the victoria proprietor, passengers in large numbers will take to using the tram-cars, bullock-cart reklas and other means of conveyance. At present the speed of the tram-cars including stoppages, is as great as that of the public victorias, and victorias are only hired because the tram-cars during certain hours of the day are overfull, no accommodation being then obtainable in them.

In the Government Resolution under consideration no reference is made to the following facts that—

(a) At previous enhancements of public fares, these fares which had been then one and a half fares for the return journey were increased to two fares for the return journey.

(b) The minimum fare which had been previously the minimum of 15 minutes was increased to the minimum of 30 minutes, or half an hour. These are substantial consolidated increases of the then legal fares and were, I think, a fair equivalent for the improved style of conveyance then insisted upon When the rubber tyre improvement was insisted on, the Police Commissioner

(c) inaugurated the system for "Outside the Fort" of Rs. 1-8-0 per hour. But this fare as compared with that inside the Fort of 8 annas per hour has in my experience always remained a dead letter. I certainly never adopted, it notwithstanding the protests of the victoria drivers when it was first introduced, and they have long ago given up protesting.

(d) The charges for luggage have never in my experience been insisted on, not even when they were first introduced. Drivers speedily found that passengers would not pay them.

(e) In my experience passengers do not pay the excess rates for the additional one or two passengers always excepting up-country passengers, whom naturally the drivers consider fair game. But I think that the Commissioner of Police should not so frame his rules as to enable drivers to practically extort items of excess fares from up-country passengers from which Bombay passengers are exempt.

The Commissioner of Police does not seem to be aware that in the Fort the two-anna minimum fare has gone on flourishing to this day, by private agreement with the passengers. Every passenger is entitled to make a private agreement with the driver that is the legal right on both sides, provided both are agreed. You frequently notice European and Native passengers of the poorer class in the street making these agreements.

There is a large special business of this sort in the Fort. The average distance from one office to another in the Fort is five minutes, a little more or less.

Thus the two-anna fare of the average five minutes pays the driver well because he by good luck makes four to six annas in 15 minutes, equal to 16 to 24 annas per hour, and in short distances under seven minutes he gets occasional rests for his horse. A four-anna fare every five or ten minutes thus pays him handsomely, being equal to Rs 3 to Rs. 1-8-0 per hour, or an average of over Rs. 2 per hour, and plenty of rests for his horse.

It appears to me highly injudicious on the part of the Police Commissioner to propose an enhancement of the fares at the present time when we have every prospect of a good harvest and the lowering of the present enormous rates for grains for man and beast. I can only suppose that his hands are being forced by the victoria and other proprietors. If this is so, whatever enhancement is now given should be rescinded, if and when grain rates go down to normal level.

I would now suggest the following changes on the Police Commissioner's proposed fares:—

(f) There should be no change in the rates per package, nor per passenger above present rates, nor for going uphill.

(g) There should be no change in the rates per hour "Outside the Fort." "Let sleeping dogs lie." If any change is hereafter made, it should be in a reduction of the rate per hour, not an enhancement. The present rate is excessive, as also are the rates per package and per passenger.

(k) I would suggest that the only changes should be as follows:—The four annas per mile might be increased to five annas, for "inside" and "outside the Fort."

(j) The eight annas per hour "inside the Fort" might be increased to twelve annas.

(h) As it is the common practice everywhere to pay by two-anna rests, this practice should be recognised, when the rate is at per mile, the rests should be at per half mile:

(l) and when the rate is per hour, the rests should be at per quarter hour.

(m) I am doubtful as to the wisdom of licensing second class victorias. I think we had better continues to have only one and that first class.

(n) There are now no public shigrams in Bombay. The victorias have crowded them out. This fact might be recognised and the items for shigrams abolished.—Yours, etc.

PUBLIC VICTORIA USER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed a say *re* gharry hire?

The gharrywalla is much to be pitied, but in many cases, he deserves no pity. A higher fare will give them more than their due, some of the drivers are grateful, others, presuming on good nature, demand almost double, becoming insolent and abusive; so to avoid a scene, or the inconvenience of a court case, the demand is yielded to—asking for the "books" is no satisfaction.

Memsahibs, especially, prefer the discomfort of a tram, which means a long wait in the sun or rain, a long walk to or from the tram, annoying transfers, a hurried getting in and out, the contact with the filthy clothes of passengers, the overpowering smell of their biddies and perspiration; the having to squeeze oneself into as small a compass as possible, owing to the careless way a native sits with arms and legs spread out! the monsoon awnings which are often kept down, when not raining.

Well, landlords, durzees, servants, dhobees, bakers &c., are increasing their rates, gharrywallas must follow suit, but our husbands' employers are keeping them at a standstill *re* salary, or cutting and clipping down. For a little while a rekla or bullock cart will be a luxury.—Yours, &c.

MEMSAHIB

MR. HALIFAX, Excise Commissioner, Punjab, proceeds on a month's leave in September. Major Elliot to act.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MR. S. B. BROACHA ON THE SITUATION.

THE excursions, all too rare, of Mr. S. B. Broacha in the realm of current politics are quite refreshing on account of their candour and courage. They are frank, outspoken and unconventional, and are well marked by the individuality of the man. Three years ago, he made a memorable speech in Bombay, and set the political world agog by his sharp invectives and scathing criticisms. He has lately made another speech before the Parsi Union of Edinburgh, which is more noteworthy as being more evenly balanced, and ranging over a wider field. In his Bombay speech he presented chiefly but one side of the shield; in his later utterance he has presented both. I have heard people say, after reading this harangue, that Mr. Broacha has suffered a change in his political opinions. I rather think he has supplemented in this speech that which did not find a place in the one which preceded it, and that he has virtually repeated, though in a milder and less aggressive form, what he had said before. Mr. Broacha has proclaimed himself once more on the side of the angels by his emphatic declaration that the time is far yet, when India can stand alone, and by his energetic deprecation of the aims and methods of seditionaries. He has a keen sense of the sterling qualities of the British nation and the British officer, whom he lauds as honest, conscientious, truthful and sincere. He admits what he has always said in private, "that no subject races, either under ancient or modern empires, have been treated with so much justice, so much righteousness, and so much conscience, nor with so much freedom of speech and writing, which I am sorry to say they have abused." But he declares that the Government is not sufficiently liberal and ready to allow to the people the concessions, for which they may have proved their fitness. This shortcoming, coupled with the aloofness of the Britisher, which he deeply regrets, has strained the relations between rulers and subjects, and the partition of Bengal has done its worst. Mr. Broacha condemns this measure on the ground that it was carried against the unanimous wishes of eighty million Bengalees. He evidently takes no thought of the wishes of the Musalmans living in the divided provinces. The division has been made, for good or ill, and an eternal lament will be of no avail. Those who say that this ill-fated action of Lord Curzon is wholly responsible for the present unrest are gravely mistaken. It did not create a crisis; it only aggravated and precipitated it. The partition, ill-timed, ill-devised, and ill-apportioned as it is, does not seem, after all, to be fraught with due consequences to the people of Bengal, much less to the people of India. It serves, however, to provide steam and fuel for the agitation, which the malcontents have kept alive and burning. Although he condemns the partition, Mr. Broacha, as a true patriot, with a warm-hearted appreciation of British rule, will, doubtless, be as ready to condemn the persons who have been using it as a weapon for their own base purposes.

THE HEART OF THINGS.

Mr. Broacha voices the feeling, which is universal among educated Indians, that the British official in his relations with natives is stiff and starched and imaginative, that there are men in the civil and military services of India, who are arrogant and supercilious, and who think nothing of wounding the susceptibilities and offending the pride of Indians. They hardly realize that the Indian is an exceedingly sensitive creature and a rude word or contemptuous indifference rankles in his heart. It is regretted by natives as an indisputable fact that in courtesy and consideration the official of to-day is distinctly inferior to his predecessors. I have heard from men in Government service, and from others whose business brings them in contact with Europeans, that they find a marked change in the officers of the present day and of twenty or thirty years ago. It is often observed that the gulf can be bridged over by social amenities, by dinners and teas. These are more or less artificial means, and they can touch but an infinitesimal fringe of the population. They will do some good in their own small way, but they cannot bring together the two races, nor effect an organic change in their mental attitude towards each other. What is wanted cannot be supplied by such poor make-shifts, but by the liberal sympathy of heart and mind towards the people, by "the wisdom of love" permeating the whole administration and sweetening the relations between the alien races. Courtesy and kindness and gentleness practised by the official classes, and by Europeans in general, will be valuable in their alleviating effect. A modification of national characteristics or of individual idiosyncracies cannot be made to order. But within the limitations set by these natural barriers, a great deal, I hope, is possible. A little more love and a little more unselfishness will go to the heart of things, and this is what is wanted for the good of India and England alike.

MR. LAJPAT RAI'S EXPERIENCES.

When Oscar Wilde was sent to prison, he put his experiences in a volume which he truly named *De Profundis*. It was the distilled essence of a super-sensitive soul, responsive to a rich variety of moods and emotions. In the prison house he had ample leisure for introspection, his whole being was stirred to its depths, and he was able to bring up thoughts, rich and rare, from the treasure house of his heart, and clothe them in beautiful words, as can only be done by "the lord of language," as he styled himself. He owned that he was sanctified and refined by sorrow; and that in his cell he felt a strange longing for the great, simple, primeval things of nature, believing that "in the elemental forces there is purification." Lala Lajpat Rai has also written a book of his experiences during his confinement in Mandalay. One might have thought that a Hindu, whose national heart is towards metaphysics, might have been driven by his surroundings to turn his thoughts inwards, and given us an interesting glimpse of their effect upon his own moral being. But we cannot account it as a fault in the Lala that he is not like the erratic English genius, nor that his production is lacking in the quality of introspection, nor that it makes no pretensions to literary merit. It is a plain narrative of his confinement in Mandalay. His view of things is altogether external, but it has an interest of its own. The book is, in parts, an interesting human document, as Carlyle would say. We see in it an Indian's abiding love of home and reverence for his elders. He has dedicated the volume to his old father. His love goes forth to him in abundance. He thinks of him more anxiously than of his wife and children. The old man, it appears, does not approve of his son's extreme views in politics, but this, the only point of difference between father and son, does not abate his love and reverence for his parent. It is pleasant to see that confinement has not soured and embittered the nature of the Lala, as it would have done an inferior nature. He is as convinced of his innocence, as he is of the justice and necessity of the political propaganda, in which he is engaged; and his obser-

vations against the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and foreign domination are severly outspoken. He is with the extremists in his demand for Swaraj, and he declares that "our political salvation is not likely to be achieved by begging for it at the bar of the British public." Although he is sincerely thankful to the friends of India in Parliament, he does not think that India can get its charter of liberty through their good offices. "It is not in their power to do so, but even if it were, they would do nothing which would be opposed to the interests of their own country. An Englishman is nothing, if not a patriot." This is damning one's friends with faint praise, indeed! And this is not the first time I have noticed such an estimate formed by the extreme section of Indian publicists of their friends in England. Whatever he may be, Mr. Lajpat Rai is emphatically opposed to political crimes of violence.

SOME OF HIS VIEWS.

Some of the minor restrictions to which the Lala was subjected were galling, but he is almost thankful for his general treatment, which, he says, might have been worse. In Burma his heart goes forth to the Burmans, who, he complains, are demoralized and exploited under the alien rule, and will be crushed out of existence, as a pure race, before very long. "The mixture of blood is going on at a fearfully rapid rate and freely, and religion is being tampered with openly." I suppose that if Mr. Lajpatrai were to settle in Burma, he would start a political campaign very much on the same lines as in India. I consider it only fair to him to say that he repeatedly and indignantly denies the charge, which was whispered abroad at the time of his deportation, that he had attempted to tamper with the fidelity of the native army. I think I should accept his denial, unless the contrary is proved. The impression, which the book leaves upon the mind of the reader, is that although an extremist hankering after Swaraj, Mr. Lajpatrai is, at the bottom, a sane and reasonable man. At the last National Congress, he refused to support Mr. Tilak, and on his release, he had declined to be made a hero of by his supporters. He recognizes that self-government can only be obtained after a long process of evolution, and he is also prepared to make allowances for human selfishness. He observes that "selfishness is the rule of the world. Everyone suppresses another for his good. The English do the same. They are not angels, so as to be just and righteous. The world is always like that."

COMMITTEE FOR THE HADJEES.

At the invitation of Government, a preliminary meeting of representative Mahomedans was held last week under the presidency of Mr. Gell, Commissioner of Police, to formulate proposals with regard to the constitution of a committee for protecting the interests of the Hadjees, who embark annually from this port in their thousands. The recommendations made by them are eminently fair and reasonable. The appointment for the present of an European official as chairman, as proposed by the meeting, will add to the practical utility and influence of the committee. The business of primary importance, which the committee will have to consider, is an asylum for the pilgrims during their stay in Bombay. Most of them wander about homeless in a pitiable plight, and are a menace to the health of the city. The question of a suitable site for the asylum has been too long in abeyance. There are many rich Musalmans in Bombay and elsewhere, who, if they had been so disposed, might not have waited indefinitely for the grant of a site, but might have purchased one for themselves, and erected a building thereon. At present when a public site is suggested for their home, it is objected to by the residents in the locality, because a large and miscellaneous concourse of pilgrims are not regarded as particularly desirable neighbours. It would be best to provide for them, if at all possible, in a Musalman neighbourhood. The committee will have to safeguard the interests of the Hadjees in many other directions. They will have to protect them from touts and self-constituted shipping agents, as well as from shipowners, who are not very careful about their comfort and convenience. I suppose the committee will have much to do with the Protector of Pilgrims. An objection has been made to this functionary on the ground of his being a Shiah, whereas the pilgrims are mostly Sunis. Non-Mahomedans will be at a loss to understand why a Shiah, who, too, is a follower of the Prophet, should not be quite as qualified as a Sunni, by virtue of his knowledge and religious sympathy, for this office. But the divergence of feeling between the two sects is really much wider than is supposed by outsiders.

DION.

ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. "Egypt," August 28.

The P. & O. Co's. Mail Steamer "Egypt," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from London, brings the following passengers.

FROM LONDON.

Burton, Miss E H	James, Mr J E
Cape, Mrs R	Mascall, Mr J R S
Covell, Mr B C	Metting, Mr W F
Cordeaux, Mr and Mrs	McWattie, Mr and Mrs
Craig, Miss M	Pendlebury, Mr W & Miss
Drake, Miss	Parker, Mr G
Edwards, Mrs	Parwees, Mr H M
Fyfter, Mrs B M	Parrott, Mr A W
Gibbons, Mrs	Robertson, Mr D C
Gibbens, Rev and Mrs	Rose, Mr R H
Galway, Miss E	Rose, Mr J C
Gough, Mrs P	Slimer, Mrs and 2 infants
Goody, Mr J	Steame, Mr S
Goldspink, Mr H	Sharma, Mr K S
Henry, Mr J and Mrs	Taylor, Mr L E
Herman, Rev Carl	Welch, Mr J J and Mrs
Hyland, Mr C J	Woods, Miss
Hewett, Mr Chas	Wright, Rev J J Mrs and 2 infants
Hartley, Mr Price William	
Jeffery, Mr W	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abtson, Mr H	Milner, Mr H W
Alexandar, Maj C H	Montsole, Mr E W
Appoo, Mr R H	Marshall Mr John
Bhedwar, Dr P	Moir, Mr A J
Braithwaite, Mr P P	Nugent, Maj C H and Mrs
Braucher, Capt W S & and	Parry, Mr J W
Basch, Mr A	Patel, Mr V J
Barrett Mr C	Reid, Mr J W
Bas, Mr M	Rickie, Mr A J
Barrow, Mr R P and Miss	Ross, Mr Graham
Carr, Capt A R	Shepherd, Maj G S
Cordeaux, Mr	Southey, Col
Dott, Mr A S	Shaddens, Mr T M
Edwardes, Capt J E	Mrs
Ellias, Mr A	Sydzard, Mr C W
Kriebel, Mr Heir Max	Stephens, Mrs
Kribel, Mr Fraw	Smith, Maj F C
Faith, Mr N W and Mrs	Singh, Mr H
Gurdon, Maj B	Tambayashi, Capt
Gould, Mr G	Th mas, Bt Col E A
Halliday, Mr M A and Mrs	Wolf, Mr
Hargrove, Mr A C	Webber, Mr L C
Kemp, Mr J	Wallace, Capt A W B
Knight, Mr Paul	Wolf, Mrs
Krichel, Mr Fran	Whittin, Mr J M
Lawless, Col C and Mrs	Whitehead, Mr R D
Litchfield, Mr P	Yule, Capt and Mrs
Maughav, Mr N and Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Harding, Mr Chas	Minnitt, Mr J E
Hunter, Gen Sir A	Makino, Major E
Macdonell, Capt M	

FROM PORTSAID.

Stephens, Mr W H

FOR KARACHI.

Aylmer, Genl	Messobian, Mr Leon
Gabriel, Mr C H	Rattray Maj C
Haines, Col	Talbot, Maj J
Jones, Mr H A	Uttley, Mr H

FOR RANGOON.

Dawson, Mr E	Walker, Mr J

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

Yesterday the fourth game, and first of the semi-finals of the Rugby Tournament took place on the Cooperage before a large attendance. Showers of rain during the day made the ground heavy and a downpour soon after commencing made the going and the ball very slippery. In the first round the "Zums" disposed of the Casuals after a very hard tussel and on this occasion they succumbed to the Royal Scots, whose first outing this was, after an even more strenuous fight. Though the wet ball was always against good combination and three-quarter play, the game was of a fairly open description and, owing partly to this and partly to the fact that to the last it was anyone's game, proved most interesting.

In the first half the Somersets had the better of play, keeping their opponents on the defensive and opening their account with a neatly dropped goal by Keats, which just got over after hitting the left upright and cross bar. Soon after the interval, however, the Scots shewed better staying powers and in the closing stages fairly hemmed their opponents in.

As to the play it was scarcely of a very high class, both making mistakes in passing along the line near their own goal and of not opening up the game when attacking by throwing well out from touch.

The packing of the scrums was good but a peculiar fact was that whereas the Somersets seemed to be able to push the others it was the Scots who usually got possession. In the open they were fairly even, McCallum of the Scots shewing up particularly well. The rain was all against half back play from a spectator's point of view but many clever things were done in the rushes, which onlookers do not notice, by Percy and Clarke respectively. This is usually the case with halves, theirs is the most dangerous duty of picking up, and falling on, the ball when in the thick of rushes and these actions have to be carefully watched before a fair criticism can be given. Theirs is the thankless job of opening up the game for the threes whose play comes more under the notice of the public than any.

There was a good deal of fumbling on the part of the sprinting divisions occasioned by the difficulty of holding the ball, and the passing altogether was too slow. Simpson with Cooper were the pick of the Colaba team with Mundy and Morris of the others. Except for Simpson there was not much pace on either side; he, however, proved very fast shewing great pace when he nipped across and touched down after Coe had kicked over the line. Tackling on both sides was determined and the other try also was only scored from a rush, Cooper dropping on the ball.

The backs on each side gave a good account of themselves, Oneil particularly finding touch well; a matter in which the two halves mentioned excelled. As stated before, the disappointing rain and defects in the play were amply made up for by the closeness of the game and, with the Somersets on occasion getting away dangerously up to the very last, it was a relief for supporters of the Scots when the full time whistle sounded.

The Somersets kicked off towards the Bandstand, but the forwards on the left being offside there was a scrum in midfield. In this Percy picking up, a "free" was given, and a poor attempt was made at goal from between half-way and the "25" by Clarke A sequence of scrums ensued on the Somersets' "25" line, Percy relieving with a punt. The forwards worked the ball to half-way, but Morris knocking on they were again on the defensive, and Oneil was forced to touch down from a cross-kick. Clarke opened up a three-quarter move but Shawcross hung on too long and when next they got going Simpson put in a nice run to be pulled up on the touch-line. A "free" to the Somersets brought them to neutral ground, but another soon after was rushed down. Percy next instituted a good move but Simpson cleverly intervened when Mundy gave to Lewis, and Cooper pulled Williams up after another run by Percy. Rain now came down very hard, playing continuing in mid-field and the slipperiness of the ball was felt by the halves. A long kick by Percy saw the "Zums" up again and a very indiscreet pass by Reynolds on his own goal-line nearly let in the attacking side, and a free only gained the Scots about ten yards. With play on the Scots' "25" in front of goal the Somerset forwards got the ball out, and on Keats getting it, he dropped a clever goal; the ball glancing off the left upright and bouncing on the cross-bar before it went over.

The first advantage after resuming was gained by the Somersets through a run by Mundy, but they were driven back by a forward rush. Though the Somersets seemed stronger in scrums the Scots frequently got the ball, but, it being wet, the passing was bad. A good dribble by Clarke saw the Scots at last attacking and a long kick by Lewis was well returned by Holt. For quite eight minutes now the ball was kept tight and play was of a scrambly order, the half-time whistle sounding without any further incident worthy of mention.

Score:—

Somerset Light Infantry, 1 dropped goal... 4 points.
Royal Scots ..... Nil.

On the Scots kicking off, the ball twice was not kicked far enough forward and was recalled. From a scrum, Cooper put in a run and a cross-kick which Morris got on to and made clean away down the field. On reaching Holt he gave a short punt and ran round him but Holt, turning, was able to balk him. Clarke, from a scrum near half-way put in a brilliant dribble right down to the Somersets' goal line but here Oneil chipped in and touched down. During subsequent play Clarke brought off a clever mark but his attempt at a drop goal from the "25" with a slippery ball went wide. Mundy followed with a mark and they got relief till Simpson found touch well up. Exciting though scrambly work ensued till Oneil touched down with several of the opposing forwards upon him. Clarke getting from a scrum kicked up the field and Oneil made a mark, the advisibility of which was doubtful, and the Somersets continued on the defensive. Almost invariably the Scots got the ball in the scrum but the halves were not quick enough with it. Eventually, the ball coming in the loose, they rushed it down and Coe kicking it over the goal-line, Simpson dashed up and touched down. A good attempt was made by Saward from a difficult position.

The Scots were immediately up again through their forwards and Mundy picking up cleverly saved a dangerous rush. A great struggle then ensued practically on the goal-line till the ball coming across to Cooper he tipped it over the line between the posts and fell on it. An easy kick was badly missed by McCallum but this nevertheless placed the Scots in front.

Play in the middle saw the Scots get the ball and Simpson punted up for Oneil to return it finely, and a free kick made the Somersets the aggressors. A "free" to the Scots did them no good owing to an offside, and a three-quarter move by the others was spoilt through bad passing. McCallum was once more responsible for a fine dribble to the Somersets' "25" but the whistle came before any more damage could be done.

Score:—

Royal Scots ..... 2 tries...6 points
Somerset Light Infantry... 1 dropped goal...4 points.

TEAMS.

Somerset L. I.		Royal Scots.
O'Neil	Back	Holt.
Morris	Three-Quarters	Shaw-Cross.
Lewis		Cooper.
Mundy		Coe.
Williams ...		Simpson.
Percy	Halves	Reynolds.
Keats		Lt. Clarke.
Lt. Sutton (Capt)	Forwards	Lt. Saward.
Lt. Whittick		Lt. McCallum (Capt.)
Geen.....		Lt. Mackenzie.
Gillard ...		Haines.
Williams ...		Nash.
Francis ...		Haigh.
Mullins ...		Glover.
Walton ...		Hall.

Referee:—Sergt. Wilson, W. Ridings.

RESULTS.

	I Round.	Semi-finals.	Finals.
Poona Gymkhana ...	Bombay 11pts to 3pts.	Thursday 27th Aug.	Saturday 29th Aug.
Bombay Gymkhana..			
West Ridings	West Ridings. 15pts. to 3 pts.		
Carabineers.....			
Somerset L. I.....	Somersets 3pts. to nil.	R. Scots 6pts. to 4pts.	
The Casuals.....			
R yal Scots.....	Bye		

BOXING AT TRIMULGHERRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 20.

Last night was the termination of the Royal Fusiliers Boxing Tournament at Trimulgherry, which ran for five nights, a period unexampled in the history of Tournaments in the garrison. There was an exceptionally large number of spectators present which included Generals Rimington and Campbell and many Officers.

The Band of the Regiment was in attendance, and came in for a large measure of applause for the musical pieces played during the interval.

The following are the results:—

Middle Weights—Pte. Raines, Royal Fusiliers, v. Gr. Kelley, 1st Batty, R. F. A.

This was an excellent bout in which Raines stood out prominently as being the superior man, repeatedly flooring his man, whom he awaited to arise and then administered the "coup de grace," but he received warning from the Referee to "get back." The decisive stroke was not long before it came, and Kelley was knocked out.

Novices, 10st. 8lbs.—This fight went to McConnell, 13th Hussars, Shoeing Smith Evans, 13th Hussars, being debarred from fighting by order of the Doctor.

10st. 4lbs.—Open to All India.—Pte. Bolesworth, Leicesters, v. Gr. Carter, 7th Batty R.F.A.

Bolesworth had the best of the first round, and was fully prepared for Carter's continued ducking, to avoid punishment, with a swinging upper cut which would have finished the fight had it caught on. In the next round Carter tried his hand at leading with the left to which Bolesworth replied with terrible effect and continued to punish to the end of the round. Carter, when time was called for the third round, was of opinion that he had had enough, and declined to fight on. Bolesworth won.

Novices, 9st. 12lbs.—Pte. Christie, Royal Fusiliers, v. Pte. Murray, 13th Hussars.

The first round between this pair was not of an exciting character, and honours were easy. In the second Christie was going on apace when an accident happened to his thumb, and he had to yield to Murray.

Bantams—Pte. Symons, Royal Fusiliers, v. Pte. Donegan, Manchesters.

Fight opened with both working lively especially Symons who kept plugging his man right and left. Donegan towards the end of the first round put in a sledge hammer drive with his left. In the next round Donegan again set to work with the left, but Symons was equal to the occasion and showered blows on Donegan's face. The third round was similar to the second, Symons' right and left drives settling Donegan's haste. Symons won a fine battle.

Feather weights—Pte. Dibbs, Manchesters, v. Pte. Biggs, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Dibbs went to work in earnest with right and left and knocked out his man in the space of a minute.

Six-Round Contest.—Lce.-Corpl. Melville, 13th Hussars, v. Driver Cooper, "S" Battery, R.H.A.

In the first round nothing remarkable occurred in the fighting, but in the second Melville went down four times, time saving him. In the third round he was not long before he was forced to his knees, and on rising he struck out manfully. The fourth round was taken up principally with sparing with a view, doubtless, to store up energy, and was repeated in the fifth round. The sixth round turned out rather tame, in comparsion to the hard hitting in the early part of the fight. All that Cooper felt inclined to do was to stop Melville from rushing. Cooper was given the verdict on points.

Prior to the distribution of prizes Major Lyon-Campbell, Cammanding the Royal Fusiliers, tendered his congratulations to all concerned in the carrying out of the Tournament, especially to Colonel Grantham, the Referee, the Judge, Mr. Metcalfe, M.C., R.S.M. Perry and the Honorary Secretary, Quartermaster Sergeant Hanham on the brilliant success achieved. He also had a few kind words for the winners and to the losers that they might have better luck next time.

Lance-Corporal Melville received Rs. 30 from Mr. Laver as a special prize, and Pte. Howlett, Royal Fusiliers, Rs 30 from the members of the Sergeants' Mess of the Regiment.

Several prizes were given to the best losers in the Tournament.

POLO.

The Junior Tournament.

POSTPONED TILL FRIDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 26.

The Final of the Poona Junior Polo Tournament, which should have come off this afternoon, was obliged to be postponed till Friday on account of the sodden state of the ground; but Mrs. Lamb was "At Home" in the pavilion to all Poona society, including H. E the Governor.

The Band of the 80th Carnatics played during the afternoon, and all experienced a very pleasant two hours in the absence of the match between the Poona Horse and Buccaneers.

THE Bombay Motor Car Company has just issued an artistically illustrated catalogue of its cars for 1909.—Daimlers, Argyles, Humbers, De Dions and the State landau recently acquired by H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HYDERABAD VOLUNTEER RIFLES PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 22.

The Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Meeting which ran for ten days was brought to a fitting close by the presentation of prizes by the Hon'ble Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, C. S. I., British Resident at Hyderabad. There was a large muster of officers who were accompanied by their wives and many of the general public, plainly showing that the Volunteer movement is on the upward grade in Secunderabad. Among those present—General Rimington, General Campbell, and Colonels Mitchell, Battersby, Brooking, Macdonald, Major Wake, Major Carew-Smithe, R. E., Reverends Parker., Giles, Heron, Messrs. Gayer, Gaye, Dwane, Professor Siraj-ul-Hussain, Rai Saib Varadajoo Mudaliar, Mr. Bapuji Cheno, and a very large sprinkling of ladies.

The Officiating Commandant, Major Duxbury, and the Officers were "At Home" and the Band of the Corps was present and played several selections during the afternoon.

The Hon'ble the Resident, who was accompanied by Captain A. B. Minchin, C. I. E., First Assistant Resident, and Mrs. Minchin arrived by motor-car, at 5 p.m. and were received by Major Duxbury.

The Volunteers were drawn up in two lines facing the Shamiana and were called to attention by Major George, second-in-command who then read the report of what was the 24th Annual Rifle Meeting of the Corps.

The following were the winners:—

MATCH 24.—Rifle, Derby. Open. Distance 200. Match.—Target H. P. S. Not less than two entries. The aggregate of the two highest scores to count:—Captain Dunlop 69 points, Sergt. Rogers 69 points, Sergt. Howlett 68 points, Vol. Griffin 68 points, Sergt.-Instr. James 68 points.

MATCH 25.—Rifle, Oaks. Open. Distance 500. Same conditions as in Match 24:—Captain Dunlop 69 points, Captain Sewell 69 points, Colonel Macdonald 69 points, Sergt. Rogers 69 points, Vol. Frankel 68 points, Vol. Lamoury 67 points.

MATCH 21.—Officers' Cup. A Challenge Cup to to be fired annually by the Officers of the Corps, never to become the property of an individual. 500 and 600 yards:—Captain Sewell 59 points, Lieut. Burn 59 points, Lieut. Lee 59 points, Capt. Dunlop 59 points, Capt. Pnzey 59 points.

REVOLVER COMPETITIONS.—Deliberate:—Lieut. Burn 26. Vanishing: Vol. Davis 30. Plates: Vol. Stewart 25. Highest Aggregate (Prize Wedbley Revolver) Vol. Stewart 70.

EMPEROR STAKES.—Open to Native Troops. 200 yards:—Jemadar Chattu Singh, Rajputs, 33; Abdul Aziz Khan, 86th Infantry, 32; Naick Kerojee 96th Infantry, 32.

NURSERY STAKES.—200 yards, won by Lce.-Corpl. Davis 32. The 500 yards, won by Vol. Moore, Score 33.

SECUNDERABAD CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 21.

After a considerable lull in the season, programme play was resumed yesterday when a team, organised by Colonel Stokes, R. A., and another, made up of the Manchesters and Royal Fusiliers, played a match on the Gymkhana ground in splendid weather.

The game resulted in a win by 20 runs for the Manchesters and Fusiliers. The following are the scores:—

MANCHESTERS AND ROYAL FUSILIERS TEAM.

1st Innings.

Capt. Fisher, c Hinde b Nairne ...	26
Capt. Clarke, b Spence ...	39
Capt. Evans, c and b Manson ...	19
Lieut. Tillard, c Potter b Nairne ...	64
Corpl. Casey, b Wace ...	3
Lieut. Cope, b Manson ...	8
Lieut. Manson, c McNicol b Nairne ...	14
Pte. Little, not out ...	3
Col. Vizard, c Cotes b Manson ...	10
Sergt. Dmr. Franklin, c Hankin b Manson	1
Pte. Smith, c McNicol, b Nairna ...	2
Leg Bye ...	1
Total	181

COLONEL STOKES' TEAM.

1st innings.

Lieut. Wace, b Tillard ...	9
Capt. McNicol, l-b-w, b Clarke ...	4
Capt. Manson, b Clarke ...	2
Lieut. Hankin, c and b Clarke ...	20
Lieut. Nairne, b Clarke ...	1
Lieut. Hinde, run out ...	9
Capt. Potter, c Tillard, b Clarke ...	37
Lieut. Spence, b Tillard ...	41
Lieut. Cotes, run out ...	8
Col. Stokes, not out ...	9
A. N. Other, b Tillard ...	6
Byes ...	3
Leg Byes ...	2
Total	151

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the Rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p. m., when Mr. Kharshedji Rustomji Cama, Vice-President, occupied the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were announced:—From Bombay.—The Ancient Iranian Callendar, by D. N. Coorlawalla. From Calcutta.—Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. IV, Extra No. 1908, Vol.IV, Nos. 2 and 3 and Vol. LXXIV, Parts 2 and 3, 1908; Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. I Supplement pp. IX-XI, and Vol. II, No. 6, pp. 121-153. From Poona.—Monograph Nos. 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, and 118. From Paris—Revue de L' Ecole D' Anthropologie de Paris, Annee VI, June, 1908. From Leipzig—Sonderabdruck aus der Zeitschrift. fur Socialwissenschaft. Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen. Gesellschaft, II Heft. From St Petersbourg.—Bulletin de L'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, VI Serie, Nos. 10 and 11, 1908. From Bruxelles—Extrait du Bulletin de la Societe D'Anthropologie de Bruxelles—Tome XXVII, 1908. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. XII, No. 6, 1908. From Mexico—Antiguedades Mexicanas-(Texto, 1892). Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico, Segunda Epoca, Tomo V, num. 3, 1908. From Berkelu—University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology. Vol. VII, No. 2, Vol, VIII. No. 1, pp. 1-27, and Vol. 8, No 2, pp. 29-68. From Manila.—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. III, No. 2, 1908. From Wien—Mitteilungen der Authropologiechen Gesellschaftin Wien, XXXVIII Band, I Heft.

The following papers were then read:—"Some Bihari Amulets", by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B. L; (2) "A Note on Krishna and his consort Radha," by Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal. A vote of thanks to the Authors of the papers concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists' Grocers, etc. sell it.

PRIMITIVE SECRET SOCIETIES.

"The Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—One must confess to a distinct feeling of disappointment in first looking through Professor Hutton Webster's book, "Primitive Secret Societies," (MacMillan). One has heard so much of secret societies in China and the Malay Peninsula, one has read something about the Italian 'Mafia' and the Westphalian 'Vehmgerichte' of the 14th and 15th centuries, that one expects an illuminating treatise on the origin and history of those terrifying organisations. One anticipates something, too, which would interest us about the origin and development of the Freemasons from the trade-unions (or were they Property Protection and Capitalist societies?) which built the Pyramids. But Professor Webster deals with nothing that is not purely primitive. To him the sacred colleges of Ancient Greece are modern, and the Spartan military clubs a recent development.

The scope of the book may be judged from its chapter-titles, the Men's House, Puberty Institutions, Secret Rites, Training of the Novice, Power of the Elders, Development, Functions and Decline of Tribal Societies, Clan Ceremonies, Magical Fraternities, and the Diffusion of Initiation Ceremonies—pretty well the point whence we started. The popular impression is, or used to be that the noble savage running wild in his woods either had no Government at all or was under a despotic chief whose will was law, but fuller knowledge has shown that primitive man soon evolved limited monarchy, controlled by the tribesmen or the priests, or still more frequently some form of democracy. Rude forms of party government are not uncommon, and idea of constitutional government is almost as old as the dawn of civilisation. To the earlier history of these systems Professor Webster's book is a valuable contribution

The tribe begins by a conscious effort to discard the socially inefficient. It does not recognise the indefeasible right of every one born in it to membership and its privileges. On the contrary it exacts rigorous tests, often exquisitely cruel or quaintly brutal, as preliminaries to admission. "Crossing the Line" for the first time was the occasion for much rough horse-play and the novice had to pay his footing in cash or kind in almost every close corporation. Modernity differs little from primitive savagery in its treatment of the new chum. In the chapter on the Men's House, Professor Webster has collected numerous references to the village guest-houses, councils of elders and tribal assemblies which exist in every country and are familiar enough to us in India. But few of these institutions are secret, and the subject is not only foreign to our author's purpose but inadequately treated. The assembly of the male villagers or of the clan does not usually develop into the secret society but into the council of elders and the tribal court—whatever their final forms may be. It would have been more to the point if Professor Webster had frankly recognised that assemblies had to develop on two distinct lines, one the public, open and above-board council, the other the secret conclave or order often, but not always, opposed to the established government. One fact of interest is however noticed, viz., that among the Pueblo Indians in the south-west of the United States subterranean rooms are used as gathering-places for the numerous secret societies found in every commune. It is possible that many subterranean or secret rooms whose purpose is not apparent were used for similar objects.

Under the Puberty Institution are discussed many initiatory rites which take place before, at, or after puberty and were designed, to use an Australian expression, to "make men" of the boys, either at once, or by a series of ceremonies. Precisely similar ideas exist in India, a child being of no religion until it is purified and brought within the Hindu pale, and its admission being completed by investiture with the sacred thread. But it is palpably a misnomer to regard all these rites as puberty institutions or as evolved from them. Many of them represent the surrender of their male children to the tribe by the mothers—a curious anticipation of the modern doctrines that all children should be handed over to the State—at a very early age. Here again we are afraid the method of treatment shows some confusion of ideas. Among the Gulf Papuans and New Caledonians, for instance, intiation begins at five and three, and is simply an intimation that the mother's control is to cease. And again though the rites may be secret the society into which the boy is admitted is anything but secret for it comprises the whole tribe except those who are openly excluded from its ranks. A well thought out account of primitive societies and of the successive steps whereby members are initiated into them would be valuable, but it has yet to be written. And in his next chapter, dealing with the Secret Rites, the author is equally handicapped by his failure to recognise that sacred rites are not confined to secret societies, and that many of the ordeals in vogue are anything but secret. Thus among the Australians we find dipilation, headbiting, evulsion of teeth, flogging, scarification and even more painful processes in use as public badges of admission to the tribe. Doubtless many rites *are* secret, more especially symbolical of a re-birth, parallels to which could have been cited from India, but real secret societies have other methods of preserving their secrecy. Conspicuous among these is the adoption of an esoteric speech and secret name known only to the initiated. The concealment of a secret name is common in India, but is not noticed in this work.

Civilised man has no monopoly of public instruction and a most instructive chapter on the conscious, deliberate efforts of primitive peoples to educate themselves in morality, as they understand it, skill and courage, might be written. But the subject is one which is far beyond the scope of this work and in attempting to deal with it the writer has lost sight of his main thesis. Secret societies do not appear to train their novices in anything but the statecraft, priestcraft or witch craft necessary to their existence. Much primitive training is secret, but it is not given by secret societies and its objects are far wider than theirs, and the object of the seclusion of the pupil appears to be the obvious one of concentrating all his faculities on his lessons.

Next come the most interesting chapters in the book and the most pertinent to its title. We could indeed wish that the writer had confined himself to the development of his proper thesis, but his accounts of the development, functions and decline of tribal societies are full of interest. As he shows, secret societies arise by limiting the membership of the earlier tribal organisation and, he suggests, there is ground for the theory that the Chinese secret societies may be referred to a period long prior to the amalgamation of the country under a single crown. Boxer initiates are children of 12-15 years of age, i e., of marriageable age, and the initiatoty rites are designed to bring about the conditions of hysteria and hyperæsthesia characteristic of puberty rites. Candidates are thrown into a trance, during which they deliver occult messages, and in addition to much other mythology the movement involves the idea of a revelation. . . . "somehow or other connected with the institution of marriage." May we not understand this to mean that the Boxer movement is in part a resuscitation of some primitive religion? That such societies will appeal without scruple to any latent ideas, however superstitious and degrading, goes without saying and their power depends chiefly in the mysterious terror they inspire. It is indeed fortunate that their influence is not infrequently on the side of law and order and that even in West Africa there are some good, some bad, some merely so-so: some equivalent to Freemasonry, some to hooligan gangs and some to burial clubs. But once a decline sets in such a society rapidly degenerates into an engine of fraud and oppression which the weak native rulers cannot suppress.

The pitch to which a secret society may be elaborated is illustrated by the Egbo of Old Calabar, with its eleven grades of varying power. The head of the Grand Egbo is King of the country, but each of the lower grades has its King and the tyranny which can be exercised over the members of the society, as well as over outsiders, is hardly credible to the western mind. The entire cost of passage through its various degrees has been estimated to exceed a thousand pounds.

With some patent defects—including the absence of an index—Professor Hutton Webster's book is a valuable one. It is a mine of information to those interested in a remarkable phase of human activity. Unfortunately it ignores India.

BUTTERFLIES.

Butterflies hither—Butterflies thither,
Aimlessly wand'ring, new bathed in the Sun;
Sipping the rose-dew, paling its deep hue,
Chasing and soaring in frolicsome fun.

Flashes of yellow; autumn tints mellow;
Downward—now upward—to whirl in a maze.
Under the green trees, courting the warm breeze,
Pause for a moment—then gone from my gaze.

Mystical beauty, owing no duty;
Frail with the frailness of unfetter'd love;
Joying the hour, careless of power;
Thistledown blown from the Gardens Above.

Soulless and soundless—summertide boundless,
Touch'd by Thy wings were the kiss of a Fay.
Where I to hold Thee—, in warm clasp fold Thee,
Lifeless Thy beauties would crumble away.

Sport of the sunlight, shadows in moonlight,
Breathe out Thy short lives in freedom—then die:
Cover'd by flowers, wept o'er by showers,
Clasp'd in Earth's bosom and mourn'd by her sigh.

MECO.

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HOW TO WALK.

Professor Richard F. Nelligan, of the Department of Hygiene at Amherst College, writing in "Country Life," gives the following hints on how to walk:—

"For ordinary walking on city streets or good, level country roads, the front upper chest should be raised in order to give full play to the lungs and heart. Persistent attention to this position of the chest, combined with deep breathing, will secure the formation of a most desirable habit, and will naturally assist in keeping the shoulders in their proper place. By this method a natural but not constrained position of the shoulders can be acquired.

"The stride should be shorter and slower in long-distance walking than in short, lest too long and fast a stride cause exhaustion and destroy both the pleasure and profit of the exercise. For ordinary walking the military stride of 30in. and 120 paces per minute is about right for the average man, and is the result of much experience. For tall, active men, and for speed purposes, the military stride is too short and slow, and the pedestrian must use his own judgment and learn from experience. In races of from one to ten miles the writer, who is 5ft. 11 3-4in. in height, frequently strode 5ft. 9in. at the rate of 175 steps per minute.

CARRY THE BODY ERECT.

"Some writers claim that the body should be inclined forward even when walking on level ground, for the reason that this favours speed, giving the Indian's gait as an example. Others claim that walking is a series of falls from one foot to the other, and therefore for speed purposes it is necessary to lean forward. Such writers seem to forget that the momentum gained while going at the rate of five miles an hour is considerable, and if at the same time the body is inclined forward it brings an undue strain upon the muscles which were intended to hold the body erect. The best argument against this is that the erect position favours a longer and faster stride when walking on level ground than is possible in the bent position, and furthermore, the upright position is less tiring. The best long and short-distance walkers in the world, with very few exceptions, carry the body erect. Old time lovers of pedestrianism will remember the erect carriage of Daniel O'Leary and Edward Payson Weston among the long-distance men, and no one familiar with the appearance of such great short-distance champions as John Meagher, Donniss Driscoll, and Eugene Merrill will deny that in all their record performances their bodies were held erect. One notable exception to this almost universal rule was that marvellous long-distance champion Charles Harriman, who is over six feet in height and who inclined his body well forward."

POSITION OF THE LEG.

The principle reason in favour of the upright position, Professor Nelligan tells us, is the lessened strain on the large muscles in the back, and the consequent saving of energy. Women especially should maintain this position to obtain the best results. Bertha von Hillien, the greatest woman walker, was perfectly erect. To quote further:—

"The main difference between the long and short-distance walkers is in the position of the leg as the heel strikes the ground. In long-distance walking there is more action at the knees and less movement at the hips, and this results in a shorter stride. The knee is slightly bent in some cases as the heel touches the ground, while in others the knee is bent just after the straight leg touches the earth. Either method of bending the knee relieves the jar and also the nervous strain caused by speed walking.

SHORT-DISTANCE WALKING.

"For short distances at the greatest possible speed as in athletic competitions, the leg in all cases must be straight and the knee stiff as the heel touches the ground; and the knee must remain stiff throughout the stride until the heel of the following foot is placed for the next stride. There is also a peculiar hip action known among racing men as the roll which is very exhausting. The shoulders and arms are swung violently forward and upward, and the whole gait is purely artificial and tiring, requires long practice, is not at all pleasing to witness, and is apt to degenerate into a very awkward run. The distinction between walking and running is that in walking the heel of the forward foot must be placed in position before the toes of the rear foot leave the ground, while in running both feet are off the ground at the same time.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chem

AN AMAZON ARMY.

The official mind.

The gradual encroachment of women on spheres of action commonly associated with masculine effort has been strikingly obvious of recent years; but there is some surprise, nevertheless, at Miss Ethel Everest's proposal to form a corps of Amazons for the national defence. Miss Everest points out that there are many women belonging to the leisured classes who spend much of their time in riding and shooting and following outdoor sports, and she suggests that such women could be organised so that they would be of more help than hindrance in time of war. The Danish ladies at the Stadium are convincing proofs of the perfection to which feminine athletes may attain; and the success of Miss Phyllis Bethell at Bisley affords ample evidence that ladies can hold their own at the targets against their masculine competitors. But Mr. Haldane, being invited to enrol ladies in the Territorial Army, regrets, in the stereotyped language of officialdom, that "he does not see his way." As a matter of fact, of course, no other official reply was possible.

The masculine mind, noting, not without mild apprehension, the feverish activity of the modern woman, speculates on the possibilities of the new departure with pardonable curiosity. Why do the ladies want to be armed and organised? asks M.A.P. It looks as if the struggle of the gentler sex for hitherto unheard of privileges was about to take an acute form. We have had all the evidence we need of the ability of women to organise great gatherings of their sex and to centre them on a given point at a given moment. Some of the recently organised attacks on the House of Commons would have done credit to the ruling authorities; while the passionate enthusiasm and devotion of the militant Suffragettes for "the cause" is undeniably a power to be reckoned with. Supposing these feminine thousands are armed and drilled, and flung out to keep and hold the arteries of London—what becomes of man's dominion then? It is all very well for the ladies to say they don't intend to use threats; but the fact remains that they are reaching for their guns.

Assuming, however, that the only aim of the ladies is to secure military equipment in order to help to support the existing social order, the idea is one from which men, not necessarily too old-fashioned, instinctively recoil. Rightly or wrongly the modern idea is that war is not women's work, and it is difficult to imagine a state of affairs in which men could remain at home with the knowledge that their womenfolk were away holding the battle line on their behalf. Even under civilised conditions war is—what General Sherman called it; and we shall need an altogether different ideal of womanhood before the notion of Polly Atkins becomes palatable. It is true that women in the past have proved efficient warriors—the wars of Islam are held by some authorities to have owed much of their success to the feminine fanatics who fought by the side of their men for Allah and his prophet. To take an example nearer to our own times—the women of the Paris Commune clearly established the claim of the sex to be as fearless and as ferocious as the most desperate of men; and what has happened once may happen again. But such enterprises are not to be embarked upon without the most terrible provocation.

As a matter of fact, women already bear, as they have always borne, the brunt of war. Whether it is better to lie sick of physical wounds or of a breaking heart is at least a debatable question.

The soft-hearted woman who sits at home dreading from hour to hour the infernal click of the telegraph that is ready to spell out the name of a husband or a brother or a son, has probably sounded the depth of human agony; and it is easy to imagine that some women would prefer to be out in the thick of it at any cost rather than stay at home under the burden of the intolerable suspense. Perhaps it is some such sentiment as this that is moving the ladies to form regiments of their own sex.

SORTES VIRGILIANIÆ.

When the unfortunate Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, was with Charles the First at Oxford, His Majesty went one day to see the public library, where he was shown, among other books, a Virgil nobly printed and exquisitely bound.

Lord Falkland, to divert the King, would have His Majesty make a trial of the "Sortes Virgilianæ," a kind of divination common in the classic ages, according to which a person's destiny was supposed to be indicated by the first passage he turned to on opening a Virgil at random.

His Majesty opening the book, the passage which he happened to place his finger upon was that towards the end of the fourth book, which contains Dido's imprecation against Æneas, and which is thus translated by Dryden:

Oppress'd with numbers in the unequal field,
His men discouraged and himself expell'd,
Let him for succour sue from place to place;
Torn from his subjects, and his son's embrace, etc.

King Charles seemed concerned at the applicability of the passage. Lord Falkland offered to try his own fortune in the same manner, hoping he might fall upon some passage that could have no relation to his case and thereby divert His Majesty's thoughts from any other impression the other might make upon him; but the lines Lord Falkland stumbled upon were yet more suited to his own destiny than the other had been to the King's, being the following expressions of Evander on the untimely death of his son Pallas, Aen. xi. 152.

O, Pallas! thou hast failed thy plighted word,
To fight with caution, not to tempt the sword:
I warn'd thee but in vain; for well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
That blood would carry thee too far, Young, as thou wert, in dangers raw to war,
O curst essay of arms, disastrous doom,
Prelude of bloody fields and fights to come.

In the first engagement afterwards, that of Newbury, Falkland fell a victim to his temerity, having advanced in the foremost rank to charge the enemy, when as an officer of State, attendant on the King's person, he ought to have kept behind.

Mr. G. S. Street declares in the New York "Town and Country," that there are Londoners who will eat a luncheon which is exactly like a dinner, dine, and presently eat a third dinner in the guise of supper. "I credit them in mercy with breakfasting in the Continental way, but I am afraid some of them begin the day with eggs and bacon to boot."

Captain Hervey, the Local Government Board Inspector for the Eastern Dirtrict, after visiting Erpingham Union, addressed the guardians, and said they could receive 150 inmates of crowded London unions whom the Metropolitan boards wanted to board out, and it was very desirable they should go into country workhouses as "paying guests." These persons, Captain Hervey said, were quite respectable old folks, and he commended the idea to local ratepayers, as the London guardians would pay 8s. 6d. to 9s. per head per week for them, and it would considerably relieve local rates. He also recommended the Erpingham Board to take an empty farmhouse to place the workhouse children in it under foster mother.

BY THE WAY.

ALDWYCH "WILD GARDEN."

A delightful feast of colour is furnished for all lovers of wild flowers by the waste ground of the Strand "island," opposite Matcham's Hotel, in Aldwych. This is carpeted with luxuriant bloom the willow-herbs being especially conspicuous—arranged with a charming floral effect which any landscape gardener might envy. A correspondent, who pursued his botanical researches under difficulties by peering through the palings, counted between forty and fifty different kinds of plants, and probably there were at least another twenty. In addition to the flowers, there are some small trees, including pear, cherry, plum, and gooseberry. All these flowers and treelets should be removed by the County Council to their recovered fragment of Hainault Forest, which is being "reafforested" with little taste and less intelligence.

"BARTLEMAS" CHAPEL AT OXFORD.

Not many Oxonians could locate off-hand the ancient chapel of St. Bartholomew, at Oxford, which stands near the tramway terminus in Cowley-road. This was an addendum, granted, with the adjoining leper hospital, to Oriel College, in 1328, and became a centre of peculiar reverence and resort. It was blessed by the possession of precious relics—the comb of Edward the Confessor, good against headaches; a piece of the skin of St. Bartholomew himself; crosses of St Andrew and St. Philip. Hither came on May Day and Ascension Day not only the scholars of Oriel, but the scholars and choir of New College, who sang hymns around a sacred well and then relapsed into semi-pagan woodland merriment. By a new scheme of the Charity Commissioners this interesting old edifice—which has occasioned constant litigation and bitter recriminations between Oriel College and the municipal authorities—will be restored as a place of worship for the growing parish of Cowley St. John.

AN INSTITUTE FOR THE "WONDER ELEMENT."

The University of Vienna, which has just received, through the Vienna Academy of Sciences, an anonymous donation of 500,000 kronen for the establishment of a "Radium Institute," is rapidly becoming famous among physicists for its experimental work on the wonderful radium emanations. The rarity and great cost of radium necessarily restrict the number of investigators; and Sir William Ramsay, who in his recent experiments has gone far towards proving the suspected transmutation of radium into helium and other elements, was recently specially honoured by the Vienna Academy of Sciences by the loan of a fraction of a gramme of radium for the purpose of enabling him to continue his valuable investigations. A gramme of radium, it has been calculated, has stored up in it energy equal to 1-h. p for fifteen days; but it parts with its energy so slowly—it cannot be stayed nor hurried—that it takes some 30,000 years to exhaust itself.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRES.

There has seldom been, even in America, a fire so widespread and destructive as that which has just devastated the Kootenay Valley, in British Columbia. To find anything like a parallel to it we must go back to the terrible prairie-and forest-fires in Michigan and Wisconsin in 1871, which destroyed a thousand lives, made 15,000 people homeless, and did damage to the extent of £600,000. Five years earlier a similar fire swept away half of the city of Portland, and was only checked by blowing up whole streets of houses, after it had done £2,000,000 worth of damage. In 1825 fire laid waste an area in New Brunswich larger than the whole of Yorkshire. The flames raged over a distance of one hundred miles, devouring everything in their path, and completely effacing the towns of Newcastle, Chatham, and Douglastown.

HAVING DONE MUCH SERVICE.

Holiday-makers who yearly make the trip up or down the river Dart, between Dartmouth and the quaint and picturesque little Devonshire town of Totnes, will learn with interest that the old ferry-boat, the well-known "Dolphin," between Kingswear and Dartmouth has at length been superseded by a new and more up-to-date craft, "The Mew." The Great Western main line ends at Kingswear; and Dartmouth, the bigger of the twin towns at the river-mouth, is reached by means of a ferry. It is owing to the largely increasing traffic that the old boat, which was used by the King and Queen when they visited Dartmouth some years ago, has been taken off. According to the 'Great Western Railway Magazine,' the "Dolphin" was built in 1869. The old ferry-boat was quite an institution of the two towns, and it will be difficult at first to realise that she is now a relic of the past.

THE HUMANITIES AS AN INVESTMENT.

At the season of school prize givings the speakers have shown marked unanimity in dwelling on the commercial value of a liberal education. The point might be enforced by some personal instances, so far generally ignored. Messrs. Freshfield, the eminent solicitors, formerly offered, and may still offer, special advantages to those entering their service who had gone through any of the great public schools, older universities, or who had passed the London Matriculation. Mr. W. H. Smith used to say that in organising his newspaper business, and especially its railway book-stall department, he found from none of his staff exactly the assistance he had wanted until he had brought into his service one who eventually became his chief manager, the late Mr. Lethbridge, a highly educated man, who did well both in the Classical and Mathematical Tripos. If there were ever any lads nurtured in a purely classical atmosphere, entirely untaught in the rudiments of commerce till a sound basis of polite and general knowledge had been laid, they were the sons of Bishop Charles Wordsworth, author of the Greek Grammar of our boyhood. Not very long ago a head manager of a great banking company, after making his annual tour of provincial inspection, singled out at least one son of the late Bishop of St. Andrews in the bank's employ as an exemplary specimen of commercial aptitude, destined, as he has since done, to reach the front rank of his profession.

OTHER INSTANCES.

Lord Milner, of course, is only one among many who qualified himself for the most technical details of Imperial finance by the most brilliant University career of the old Oxford type, crowning a series of successes in the Classical department of King's College, London. To these instances may be added that of the late Sir Clinton Dawkins, who found the "classical side" at Cheltenham and the Greats course at Balliol the best preparation not only for the Viceroy's Council at Calcutta but for a partnership in the Franco-American Bank of Morgan and Co. Again, Mr. R. E. Prothero did not owe to Marlborough and Balliol the editorship of the "Quarterly Review" less appreciably than he did his present position as the Duke of Bedford's agent.

THE LADIES' CORNER

SHOES AND COSTUMES.

Shoes to match costumes have this season "arrived." They are not only shown but sold by all the important shoemakers, and in all the boot and shoe departments of the great shops—shoes green, others blue, others purple, others grey—and offered in suede, in kid, &c. They have been worn sometimes to match frocks, and sometimes to match accessories. I remember a white lawn frock worn with a purple hat, purple shoes and stockings, and a purple sunshade, and the wearer had a purple amethyst drop hanging from a slender platinum chain about her neck writes our lady correspondent. She was one of those flaxen-haired girls of about eighteen, and looked very nice indeed. Purple may be considered a middle-aged colour, but as an accessory it is quite possible for even the bud. I should have mentioned that the purple hat had spreading white wings. I am extremely keen on these white-winged hats, they have such charm of silhouette, and the result is excellent, whether the hat be white as well as the wings or dark and a contrast. For example, a dark grey straw with white wings tipped grey, a rendering I saw the other day, is most charming, and I met it on a lady of quite "moyen age," wearing a white pique frock. She had grey suede gloves and grey shoes, a pink sunshade, and some trifle of pink at her neck. If we look back two or three years, it is quite remarkable what an immense change may be observed in our dressing—an Englishwoman's clothes were not always arranged with charm and cleverness then; now, it is usual, and we are not a bit surprised, indeed we almost expect it, that a lady's clothes in the sum-total should please the eye. These winged hats, with their graceful "mouvement," and a pleated linen or pique skirt, so full of charming motion, also compass an ideal "ensemble" for the seaside place, English or Continental. For instance, one might have a pleated skirt with a semi-fitting double-breasted coat of white linen, a very wide-brimmed sailor hat of chip or Tagal straw or linen on which are poised a pair or pairs of spreading beautiful white wings. The crown of the hat may be twisted around with some harmless ribbon, white or black or a colour, otherwise carried out in the effect by the cravat and sunshade. The recipe cannot fail of success, whether a contrast be there or not. Another hat for the seaside, which will look charming, too, with pique or linen, is a big shape of perhaps open Tagal straw, just swirled around with ribbon, which is in addition manipulated into a monster bow or rounded rosette outline; this big bow centred by a rose. The effect is rather good of, for example, a big Leghorn hat twisted around with purple ribbon and forming a rosette around a big purple rose at the side. That is a recipe very easy to carry out.

CLOAK AND HAT.

It is rather a nice notion to have a dust-coat or cloak, accompanied by a hat in which the cloak finds an echo. With a cloak of pink shantung the hat of some sort or another should have roses of corresponding pink, and a coat of natural shantung might have little collar facings of very deep pink or China blue, which the flowers of a black hat might repeat. The natural-coloured shanthung, with a coloured facing bordered or braided black, looks extremely well with a black hat, flowery to match the colour-facings. The range of frocks to be taken to the foreign resort must have a bigger variety. Some people are having pretty foulards made up—in perhaps checks or lines on a white ground, and these have little chemisettes of net to match the stripe, and details and buttons of satin also matching the colourstripe. A frock of net is a very modish quantity—that rather bold, strong-looking net, which has been much in evidence this summer as an accessory, forming chemisettes, &c., to frocks of crepe de Chine, satin, cloth, &c., and which is produced in all the colourings to match these stuffs. Frocks of this net, either white or coloured, look well with Venetain Guipure and satin trimmings, I have seen a remarkably pretty one in white, with details of very pale blus satin ribbon.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS TRADE IN 1907.

The Influence of Indian Money Lenders.

In the course of his report on the trade of the Straits Settlements during 1907 laid before the Straits Legislative Council recently, the Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore, observed:—

Compared with 1906, exports, though showing on the whole greater volume, were generally lower in price. The principal causes at work which had a detrimental effect on the local market were lower prices for produce, the slump in the tin market, in the last quarter Chinese speculation in Eastern exchange, and finally the calling up of capital by the Indian moneylenders. Manufactured metal and miscellaneous hard goods were, however, a good market up to the close of September, rising home prices, except in those articles dependent on tin and copper, permitting of the disposal at a profit of lower priced stocks. A fall, however, took place, and those who had purchased on the rise, were left with expensive stocks on hand in a financially unsettled bazaar.

Several large dealers were unable to meet their obligations, and bankruptcies were frequent, involving a total of over dol. 1,600,000 compared with dol. 1,120,000 in 1906.

Imports in piece goods were lower in quantity than in any year since 1887 except 1893 and 1896. Bangkok, being the principal market for piece goods, has received considerable attention of late from Singapore firms, who have sent representatives to investigate, but the conclusion arrived at seems to be that Singapore holds such a commanding position, and the difference between the cost of importing direct and from Singapore is so infinitesimal, that, as regards at any rate, there is not much fear.

Grey yarn was in short supply for nearly the whole year, and good prices were obtainable. Inferior short reeled yarn from Bombay caused complaint, and was the subject of remonstrance by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, who, however, have not pursued the matter further than corresponding on the subject with the sister Chambers in India. Prints were on the whole a losing business though dyed cottons were a fair market for the first seven months.

Exports advanced to the United Kingdom, Italy, Hongkong and China, British India, Holland and Russia, but fell to the United States by 34 1-2 per cent., and were less also to France and Austria.

In a case of Halifax rival hairdressers which came before Mr. Justice Bigham at the Leeds Assizes, his lordship said, on the question being raised whether there were any ladies' hairdressing establishments in Leeds, "Oh, yes, there are. I know, because I have been in one. They treated me with some scant courtesy, I assure you. I wanted to be shaved, and they turned me out."

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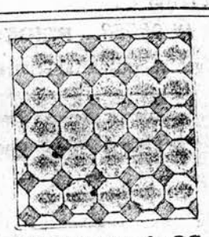
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Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 26.

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	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	86 9/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 7/8	3/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 5/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hance	23 11/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	51 1/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·40 1/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York	4·85 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight	1 1/2	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/2	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

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Spots	Quiet and dull.
Futures	Firm.
East Indian	Dull.
Manchester	Dull.
Total Sales	3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200 "
Imports	1,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·27—13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 1/2 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
4·87 —01	4·75 +02	4·70 +02	4·68 +02	4·35 +02

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.
4·64 +02	4·66 +02	4·67 +02	4·68 +02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	18,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	4,100 "
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do to Continent	.....
Spot Cotton—9·30—10.	
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·51—03 Do. Dec. 9·45—04	Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to unfavorable financial conditions and Wall Street selling.

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 9/16—13
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·51—04
Do. do. Dec. 9·43—04
Closing Tone of Spot :—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492 lbs.ex-ship C.I.F.—36½ Apl.-May —London—Sellers—Canal.
White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—33½ Sep.-Oct.—Hull—Buyers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C.I.F.—39 Sep.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 55 August-Sept.—Dunkirk.—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs.ex-ship—47 7/8—Aug.-Sept.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1/8 ungd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—October-December—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. Sellers.

Arrivals :—
"Ivydene," "Ras Bora," "Oxenfels".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [26TH AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes gold Bullions.	Rs. 1,49,918	Hongkong	Chartered Bk
1 Bundle Rupees	1,775	Muscat	The B & P S W Co
1 Bag Rupees ...	1,000	Aden	M Mackenzie & Co
Tease Sov. ...	28,200	Aden	H A A Reza
Gold coins ...	1,890		
5 Packages Sov.	6,300	Jeddah	Sundry Importers.
Gold coins ...	13,637		
Rupees ...	1,750		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. "	16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. "	22rd "
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. "	14th "

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being Council Bill day in London the Bank as usual closed early for Exchange business. The market opened unchanged and steady at 1 3 7-8 T. T. and for demand Bank bills, although slightly better terms were occasionally available for the latter for the mail. Banks refuse to buy credits under 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight at which there are no bills offering. The Banks are rather indifferent, for with more doing in Calcutta they are able to buy on better terms in that market. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 3d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 3/16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	108
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	175

Government Paper :—
There is very little doing in this market. Rates opened to-day at 95 9-16 for cash and the settlement and close unchanged. Calcutta Market is advised as 95 9-16 ready and 95 1-2 for a month's delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-9
1st Settlement	" 95-9

Bullion :—
On Tuesday Bar silver in London fell 1-8 to 23 11-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York closed 1-4 lower at 51 1-4. Locally the market opened steady at 60 3-4 ex-duty and on small buying improved to 60 7-8. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market is dull with little doing and prices are almost unchanged. Exporters show more desire to sell than to buy, but buyers are scarce, and the little business doing is more covering previous sale than entering into fresh transactions. Closing prices are as under.

In ready cotton there is also little doing, and the daily turn-over is exceedingly meagre, neither exporters nor mills showing much interest in the staple.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233	March-09
Good M. G. Broach	227	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	209	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	201	"
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	193	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	193	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	186	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182	"
Fine M. G. Bengals " ...	188	"
F. G. M. G. Bengals " ...	177/8	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	168	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·80 —07	4·39 —06	4·64 —06	4·61 —05

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·62 —03	4·59 —05	4·62 —04	4·63 —04	4·64 —04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet with a small business doing in New Crop.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs.	8 5 0	B. T.
New Crop, April-May	"	7 11 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 3 0	B. T.
" Yellow Cawnpore ...	Rs.	9 4 0	
" Yellow Gujerat ...	"	9 8 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10 2 0	B. T.
New Crop, Apl-May ...	"	9 4 0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Ready	...Rs.	30 4 0	
New Apl.-May	...Rs.	28 0 0	

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	...Rs.	23 4 0	

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Ready	...Rs.	5 13 0	B. T.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi Aug.-Sept. ...	Rs.	6 1 0	R. T.
New White Delhi, April-May	"	5 2 0	
New White Pesei, 85 per cent. April-May	"	5 6 0	

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,445
India	63 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	53

Mills :—

David	356 1-4
Kohinoor	755
Manockji Petit	3,210
New Great Eastern	205

Presses :—

New Mofussil	655
Vollcart's United	1035

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	126
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ltd. Pref.	159 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,110
Treacher & Co	620

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,553	bales.
Wheat	4,062	cwts.
Linseed	1,652	"
Rapeseed	501	"
Gingellyseed	1,025	"
Poppyseed	2,493	"
Groundnuts	292	"
Castorseed	3,184	"
Rice	11,680	"
Myrabolams	2,538	"
Cottonseed...	2,340	"
Mowraseed...	3,985	"
Gram	882	"
Joowar	nil	
Maize	nil	

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 26.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 26th August :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 4 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glencock, Ind....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 0 0	£1 2 6
Hyderabad Deo ...	£3	£3	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 13 9	£4 18 9
Mysore Reef Ord.	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 6	£1 7 0
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 3	£0 14 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 9	£1 2 6
Burma Ruby Mi...	£1	12s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 0
Sanoli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£0 18 0	£0 19 6

MEN AND MATTERS.

A CEMETERY.

Walk round the big kennels and you will see neat little marble tombstones commemorating dead-and-gone favourites of the Queen; nothing foolishly extravagant, but just the name and age and the record of "twelve year friendship," or whatever the period may have been. This daily visit is an invariable habit of Queen Alexandra, whether guests are staying at the house or not. Those favourites whose turn it is to be taken out—every dog has his day at Sandringham—scamper back with the Royal ladies and remain until after the two o'clock luncheon. Indeed, two spaniels will be taken for a drive in the afternoon and even permitted to enter the vast drawing-room at tea-time, when all the Royal family and their guests gather for an informal hour of talk and rest.

OVER-CLAMOROUS PETS.

At five or thereabouts, the Queen goes for another stroll in the far-stretching park, and takes her dogs back to the kennels ere she returns to dress for the dinner at half-past eight in the immense soloon hung with Spanish tapestry. Yet even then the curious might see one or two little balls of black or chocolate and white wool curled under the table near the Queen's feet. For her Majesty is never without at least one or two of her pets, and laughingly declares she would have them all with her but for their clamorous demonstrations of affection.

THE KING AND THE PEASANT.

King George of Greece, who has been visiting the King of Italy, is very fond of travelling, and in the course of his numerous tours has had some curious experiences. On one of his visits to France, the French Government took particular care to have his Majesty well guarded, as there were rumours of of anarchists lurking in the King's vicinity. One day, King George was out walking in the country, and, as he was otherwise alone a plain-clothes detective kept him well in sight, although at such a distance as not to alarm suspicion. But a vigilant peasant happened to recognise the King, and approached him before the detective could get near. "I beg your Majesty's pardon," he whispered confidentially, "but," pointing to the now hurrying plain clothes man, "there's one of those horrid anarchists following you. But keep your mind easy, sire—I've got my eye on him!"

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Once, and once only, has the King's life been really attempted. He was driving in an open carriage near Athens with his daughter Marie, when suddenly a bullet whizzed past his head. Without a moment's hesitation his Majesty rose, and placed himself in front of the frightened Princess. He had hardly done so when another bullet sped by, but luckily missed its mark. The King's cool conduct aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and he received a tremendous ovation from those of his subjects who witnessed the outrage.

SHOT BY A SENTRY.

On another occasion his Majesty had an equally narrow escape, but this time his assailant was no intentional regicide. King George, like Haroun-al-Raschid of old, is very fond of wandering about his capital quite unattended, and one dark night he was challenged by a sentry. Not wishing to make himself known the King remained silent, whereupon the soldier fired point blank at him, grazing him slightly on the shoulder. Next day, the man was summoned to the Palace, when the King congratulated him personally on his strict attention to duty, and pinned an Order on the astonished man's breast.

A ROYAL ATHLETE.

Although he is not a Greek, King George is a keen athlete, worthy to reign over the land which originated the Olympic Games. Indeed, it is said that some years ago he used to compete in amateur sports under an assumed name, and once he won so many events that the other competitors began to suspect that he was a professional, and handled him rather roughly. The King's strength has often been put to practical use. One day, in a quiet street, he saw a drunken workman cruelly beating a small boy. Instead of having the man arrested, his Majesty went to the lad's rescue himself, and gave the bully something he was not likely to forget.

LORD DENBIGH

The Earl of Denbigh, who has been appointed by the Pope to be Chief Representative in England of the ancient order of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, comes of one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in this country, and was chosen to be Special Envoy at the Jubilee of the late Pope Leo XIII. His lordship has had a varied and interesting career, being a keen politician, a good all-round sportsman, and a soldier who has seen active service, for he entered the Royal Artillery in 1878, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir, where he won a medal and clasp. His favourite sport is angling, and it was he who conceived the idea of stocking the lake at Buckingham Palace with trout. Lord Denbigh owns about 8,000 acres, and at his fine place, Newnham Paddox, has a rare collection of Vandykes and other notable pictures.

A PEERAGE ROMANCE.

There is an interesting romance connected with Lord Denbigh's family which shows that even in the reign of James I. young ladies sometimes had wills of their own. That monarch was very anxious to arrange a marriage between the daughter and heiress of one of his favourites, Richard Preston, Viscount Dingwall, whom he had created Earl of Desmond, and George Feilding, the handsome nephew of the Duke of Buckingham. In anticipation of the marriage Feilding was given the reversion of the Earldom of Desmond on the death of Preston. But the lady's affections were placed elsewhere and she refused the king's choice with scorn. Her father was drowned while crossing the Irish Sea, and the Dingwall Barony went to her, while the Earldom of Desmond went to Fielding, whose son succeeded to the Denbigh Earldom, since when the Denbigh and Desmond titles have been united.

SCOTLAND'S PREMIER EARL.

The Earl of Crawford, who celebrated his six-first birthday last week, is the premier Earl of Scotland, and one of the most interesting members of the Peerage. He is a keen scientist and bibliophile, an experienced traveller, and an enthusiastic yachtsman, and he is the possessor of one of the finest stamp collections in this country. He is also a great authority on astronomy, having been for two years President of the Astronomical Society, and some years ago he took part in an expedition to Spain to observe a solar eclipse. As Lord Balcarres he sat in the House of Commons as Member for Wigan, resigning the seat in 1880 on the death of his father, the twenty-fifth Earl.

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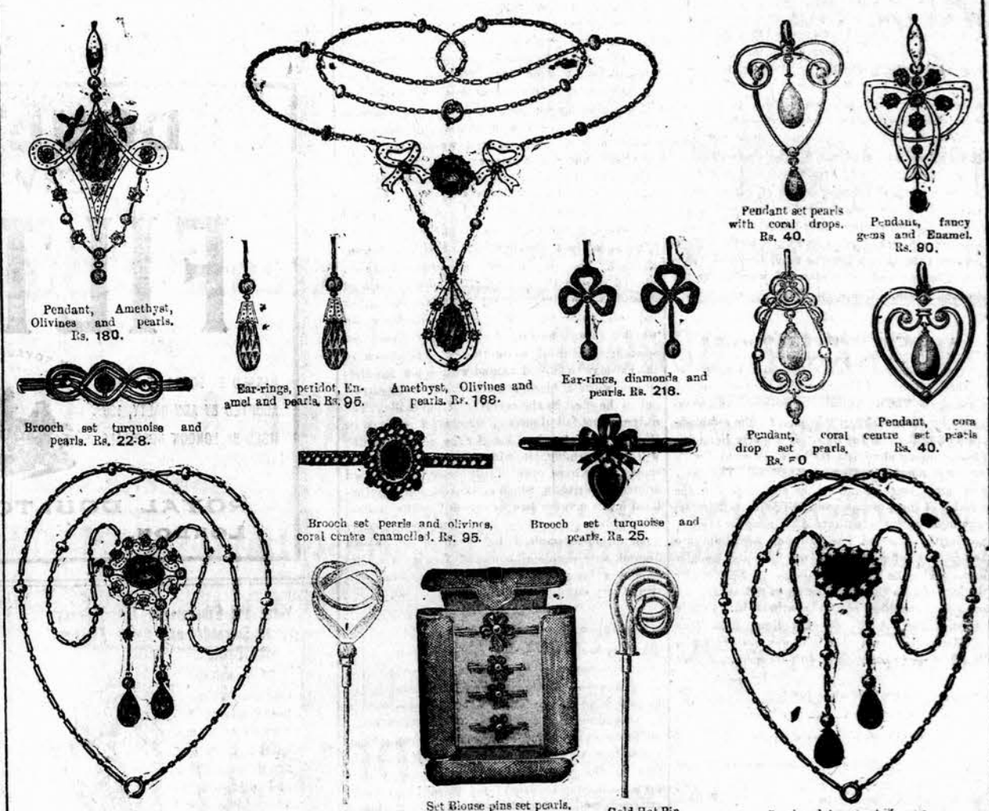
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Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50
Pendant, coral centre set pearls Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
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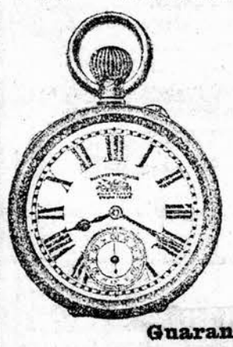

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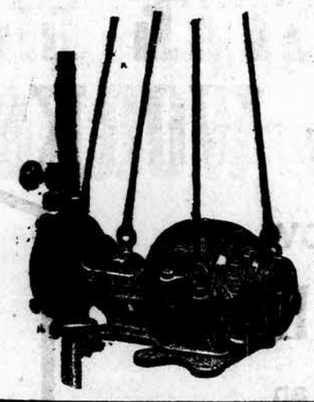

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